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BOGACHEV REITERATES REYKJAVIK STANCE ON SDI

LD091916 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst:

It is not fortuitious that the demand for non-militarisation of outer space holds the pivotal place in the Soviet programme for the total elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide already in the current century. The resolution of the problem of reduction and then of a total destruction of nuclear arsenals is most closely connected with the prevention of the deployment of strike weapons in near-earth space. It is senseless to reduce arms on a comparatively small space of the earth surface, while giving a green light to even more dangerous weapon systems in the truly infinite outer space.

The Soviet Union's stand on outer space problems spelled out in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of January 15, 1986, is determined not by time-serving tactical considerations, but by the main line in the USSR's activities in the international arena, the commitments of the sides under the Soviet-American Treaty of 1972 on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Defence Systems.

The Soviet Union's policy of putting an end to the weapons race on earth and preventing its spreading into outer space also underlies the "package of accords" proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

The consistency of the Soviet Union's policy in resolving the problems of war and peace does not exclude but, on the contrary, presupposes the Soviet Union's preparedness for a search for mutually-acceptable decisions and compromises that would dispel fear in each of the sides, eliminate the existing threats to security in the world and, certainly, would not create new ones. At Reykjavik the Soviet Union did not insist, in particular, on an end to all the research being done under the SDI programme. Moreover, such a research and tests would be allowed within the framework of laboratories, while the testing of space elements of anti-ballistic missile defence in outer space would be banned. Within the next few years the sides could reach further mutually-acceptable decisions in that field.

Yet, in the course of the summit meeting in Iceland, the American side put up a barrier in the way of implementation of all the agreements reached on nuclear weapons, while refusing to limit work on SDI and insisting on the cancelling of the ABM Treaty after a ten year period, in whose course the USA would be preparing a space weapons system for deployment. On top of all over things, the U.S. stand on SDI at Reykjavik is in conflict with the ABM treaty.

The American side at Reykjavik actually proposed the USSR that it scrap the Soviet weapons for the deterrence of the aggressor, while the USA would secure for itself the possibility to create a threat from outer space to the USSR. It goes without saying, that the Soviet side could not accept such proposals.

Washington's stubborn reluctance to give up the plans to militarise outer space. The refusal of the U.S. Administration to use the possibilities which opened at Reykjavik for the sake of its insane Star Wars programme is evidence that the American side continues, as before, banking on ensuring military superiority, that it would like to call in question the axiom of the international relations that victory in a nuclear war cannot be won.

BOVIN DENIES NUCLEAR-FREE FUTURE 'IMPOSSIBLE'

PM091633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article under the rubric "The Soviet Disarmament Program: One Year On": "I. Our Proposal"]

[Text] In the middle of January last year M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposed the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world in the next 15 years. Is such a proposal realistic? How does it fit in with a millenium's experience of the building of arms? Will it lead to a reduction in the risk of war? Or is it a fine-spirited utopia, useful as a propaganda act but impossible as a political solution?

Difficult questions. Looking back over the past year and looking at the year which has just begun, I would like to share with readers my thoughts about the answers.

The year which has just begun is the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our jubilee, analysis of our experience, and study of the nature of the changes which have radically changed international life in the last 7 decades provide a wealth of material for contemplating the fact that the line separating the impossible from the possible can be extremely fluid and that under certain conditions the impossible becomes possible, correcting the incorrigible "realists" and skeptics.

From approximately the end of 1919, V.I. Lenin's speeches began to feature quite often a word which was not very characteristic of his vocabulary -- the word "miracle." The leader of the revolution termed a "miracle" the fact that the young Soviet republic, standing alone against an incomparably stronger world bourgeoisie, had been able to defend itself and ward off internal and external counterrevolution. What had happened, V.I. Lenin wrote, was something that had been considered inconceivable and incredible...

Would it have been conceivable at the end of the thirties that it would only take 3 decades for the colonial system to collapse and disintegrate? Churchill said that he did not want to preside over the disintegration of the British Empire. Indeed, he did not have to. But he was fated to witness it. Again, the impossible became possible...

What about the half-million-strong American expeditionary corps which was ignominiously forced to retreat from Vietnam? Or the heavily armed Shah's regime, which failed to withstand a clash with an unarmed people? These were also possible things which had appeared impossible to many people.

Dozens of other undisputed and disputed examples could be cited. They teach, history teaches, that we must not rush to judge what is possible and what is not. History also teaches that so-called utopias are often early, first harbingers of new and better orders which people first dream of and then establish. "A map of the world which does not show Utopia is not worth looking at," Oscar Wilde wrote, "since such a map ignores the country for which mankind is constantly seeking. Progress is the realization of Utopia."

The history of socialism as a whole is a process of transforming utopia into a science, and science into reality. What is the entire history of the Soviet Union's foreign policy if not a continuous and unceasing attempt to make the impossible possible and realize one of the greatest utopias -- the exclusion of war from the life of the world community? [paragraph continues]

Socialism has to its credit the transformation of peaceful coexistence, which emerged as the foreign policy doctrine of the first and only socialist state, into a universal principle of international intercourse. To ensure that this principle can have a full life and become ubiquitous practice and ubiquitous policy it is necessary to take the next step -- halting the race in nuclear arms, whose stockpiling has created the technical possibility of suicide for mankind.

Our logic is simple. So long as nuclear weapons exist, the possibility of nuclear war also exists. The probability of such a war can be debated. It can be demonstrated that the instinct for self-preservation makes this probability not too great. But since we are talking about mankind's existence (or nonexistence), even a minimal risk is unacceptable. Nuclear war must be made improbable. There is only one realistic path for this -- the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Comrade Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement posed the question in precisely that way. "The Soviet Union," that document states, "proposes that as of 1986 a start be made on implementing a program for freeing mankind from the fear of nuclear catastrophe... Here it is necessary to rise above national egoism, tactical calculations, and disputes and divisions whose significance is negligible in comparison with the preservation of the main asset -- peace and a reliable future." Within the framework of a three-phase plan for making the transition to a nuclear-free world provision was made for the elaboration of special procedures for destroying nuclear weapons and dismantling, converting, or destroying their delivery vehicles. Provision was also made for verification [kontrol] measures, including on-site inspection.

The implementation of the Soviet program would signify a real revolution in world politics. but it is precisely this so necessary radicalism, boldness, and stepping beyond the boundaries of what seems possible that has generated and continues to generate objections and doubts. Harking back to past experience, these objections and doubts do not take account of the fact that the dialectics of the historical process also incorporate the transformation of the impossible into the possible and the realization of utopias.

Objections of another kind are met with too. Aggressiveness, the arms race, and militarism are inherent in the very nature of capitalism. Therefore capitalism will never agree to disarmament. It was no accident that the detente of the first half of the seventies was not only wrecked, but also caused a mounting revanchist wave, a U.S. rejection of even minimal limitations in the strategic arms sphere, and the spurring on of the quantitative growth and qualitative modernization of arms.

This is a serious objection. The nature of capitalism is indeed scarcely predisposed toward disarmament and peaceful coexistence with socialism. But can the nature of capitalims be viewed purely in the abstract, ignoring the changing historical conditions and the social milieu in which this nature is submerged?

Let us recall the prehistory and history of World War II. The nature of capitalism and the vital social interests of the world bourgeoisie promoted the creation of a joint capitalism front against the socialist countries. But no such joint front developed. The contradictions between national and state interests proved stronger than the class and social solidarity arising from the nature of capitalism. What emerged was a combat alliance between a socialist state and one group of capitalist states directed against another such group. It is hardly necessary to prove that many people considered this to be a theoretical impossibility.

It seems to me that the nature of capitalism should be seen in the broad sociohistorical context. The general weakening of the world positions of capitalism; the increasing dangers, including the possibility of physical annihilation, which the nuclear arms race entails; the ever fuller awareness of these dangers on the part of significant strata of the ruling class -- these factors cannot fail to influence the nature of capitalism. The "nature" itself does not change. But the machinery and means of its realization change. This makes it possible to set the task of developing firm, stable, civilized relations between socialist and capitalist states. This in turn makes it possible to regard the creation of a nuclear-free world as a difficult task, a very difficult task, but one which does not go beyond the bounds of what is possible, in principle, in the late 20th century.

But the skeptics will not give way. Apart from objections of a general historical and philosophical nature, they also put forward objections of a more concrete, military-strategic order. There are two such objections.

First. Disarmament is not an end in itself. The objective is, through disarmament, to lessen the risk of war. Suppose all nuclear weapons are destroyed. Nuclear war becomes impossible. But instead, there is a marked increase in the danger of war between the leading powers using conventional weapons. The possibility of such a war is now largely blocked by fear that it could grow into a nuclear war. What if that fear was not present?

The Soviet approach takes this possibility into account. That is why we propose beginning large-scale talks, at any time, on reducing conventional arms. The Delhi Declaration, signed by R. Gandhi and M.S. Gorbachev, outlines the prospect of creating not only a nuclear-free world, but a nonviolent world. However much people may talk about "utopianism," there are moments in history when the most realistic path is to demand what usually seems impossible. We are living at such a moment.

The second objection. In a nuclear-free world, a single, solitary nuclear system, secretly created by someone or other, would radically disrupt the military balance. But as yet the technical potential to prevent such a turn of events does not exist. So the existence of a limited nuclear potential, perhaps reduced to some minimum, creates a far more stable situation than the total absence of nuclear weapons.

This objection merits attention. But what we do not have today, we may have tomorrow or the next day. The Soviet Union is convinced that world science is capable of creating verification systems to guarantee the preservation of a nuclear-free world. The sooner we begin to tackle this task in practice, the easier it will be to solve it.

The fact that any argument against a nuclear-free world can be met by a convincing counterargument does not do much to make it easier to create such a world. The real difficulties exist, as a rule, outside logic -- in the accustomed mentality of confrontation, in narrow, selfish interests, in the tradition of believing not in logic, but in strength. These are enormous difficulties. But the stakes are also enormous, vast. Doing only what seems possible means giving ground beforehand, losing beforehand. Doing what usually does not seem possible does not necessarily mean winning. But at least there is a chance of winning. That in itself means a great deal.

WEINBERGER SPACE MILITARIZATION REPORT CRITICIZED

LD110646 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 11 TASS -- Caspar Weinberger's annual report to Congress reveals more details of the Reagan administration's large-scale programme of space militarization.

The defence secretary's report specifies the military budget for the fiscal year 1988 and states the Pentagon's intention to start batch production of anti-satellite missiles in two years from now.

The report says that the United States will continue work on designing and developing anti-satellite weapon systems in the next financial year despite the congressional ban on their testing against real target in outer space.

The manufacture of weapons of this type will begin in the fiscal year 1989 even if Congress sticks to its ban, the report points out.

Weinberger says that the U.S. will never abandon its "Star Wars" programme.

The data contained in the report confirm that the Pentagon's space programme, accompanied by the massive buildup of the U.S. nuclear missile potential, is directed at developing and deploying in near-Earth orbits weaponry systems with a view to gain an overwhelming strategic advantage on Earth.

TON PRIORITY PROGRAM VIEWS SDI, ARMS TREATIES

LD110436 Moscow In English to North America 0000 GMT 10 Jan 87

["Top Priority" program, presented by Pavel Kuznetsov; with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute of Moscow]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] Hello, this is Top Priority. I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host. In the studio with me are our usual panel: Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow-based Institute for USA and Canada Studies. After last year, the Reagan administration violated the SALT II treaty; the only remaining, and I would say major, accord still in force is the Soviet-American ABM Treaty of 1972. However, now we've seen many attempts to erode it through either what has become known as a broad interpretation or a loose interpretation of the treaty, two pledges to abandon the ABM Treaty in 7 and 1/2 years. In the meantime, Article 15 of the ABM Treaty says, and I quote: Each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from this treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests. Each shall give notice of its decision to the other party 6 months prior to withdrawal from the treaty. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary event the notifying party regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests. So my question to either of you is: What are those extraordinary events perceived in Washington that have pushed the Reagan administration to this decision -- at least we heard last year a number of times the decision to withdraw from the treaty in 7 and 1/2 years?

[Bogdanov] Yes, Pavel, it's a very good question because its a basic question: First of all, what do national interests mean nowadays, number one. Number two: What can jeopardize the national interests nowadays, and do we -- I mean we and the Americans -- we have the same notion of national interests and the event jeopardizing the national interests? So the supreme national interests nowadays is just to survive, just to survive in case that there is a nuclear holocaust, well, whatever you call it, and how to survive, just to avoid the nuclear conflict, that's the supreme national interest. So if you'd agree with my logic, then what is the highest danger, what is really jeopardizing the national interests? Americans, to my mind, and Americans have circumstances which may push both countries to the nuclear...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] You mean a major crisis?

[Bogdanov] Yes, a major crisis which may push the parties to the nuclear conflict, that's number one. Number two...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] But, excuses me, but such a major crisis, actually its appearance depends on what the United States or the Soviet Union does; I mean it depends on them whatever there is such a crisis or not.

[Bogdanov] Ah yes, of course I agree with you -- any crisis, any crisis. It cannot emerge just like that, you know. You have, if you like to have a proper environment for the emergency [as heard] of the major crisis -- and by the environment I mean such actions from the America or Soviet side which just leads us to, to, to that, you know. What I mean by that, that's a, a party to that treaty, and we are talking about ABM 72, may find out due to extensive research work some feasible, you know, means for a new [word indistinct] or something, you know -- which in just a moment, I mean by moment, you know, not in seconds or minutes...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Five to 10 years?

[Bogdanov] Five to 10 years may find out such means, you know, that the next morning you will wake up and you will find out that your counterpart a hundred times more stronger than you are.

[Kuznetsov] Are you alluding to this SDI concept, the program under way in the United States? Are you talking about a technological breakthrough?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I am alluding to SDI program, which is, you know, a very funny combination of both, of crisis, political crisis, environment, and technological breakthrough. And if you'll allow me to quote the President, who said that he would prefer to rely more upon American military technology than on treaties with the Soviet Union, then you have an answer what the USA SDI is.

[Kuznetsov] We've had no crises on the horizon, or so I think. We've already had two summits: In Geneva in 1985 and in Reykjavik 1986. We also had and still have the Soviet moratorium, and still the United States is talking about leaving the ABM Treaty. And as we've found out from Radomir Bogdanov, the SDI program emerges as a motivation, so to say, for the United States Administration to abandon the ABM Treaty. In other words, would you equate the SDI with something extraordinary mentioned in that treaty that stipulates, that allows one country to abandon it? Is SDI (?all the same part way of) an extraordinary event, or what?

[Plekhanov] Well, you know I wouldn't really concentrate too much on that article in trying to find out why the United States is so anxious to abrogate the ABM Treaty. I think that the main reason for this change of U.S. policy away from constraint of the ABM Treaty is the fact that the current administration, and the political coalition which supports it, have a different approach to the matter of nuclear weapons, to the matter of usability of military force, than the administrations which existed in Washington in the 1970s. The basis of the ABM Treaty in 1972, which was signed in 1972, was the recognition by both the Soviet Union and the United States that the continuation of the nuclear arms race had become meaningless, because there is no such thing as a meaningful nuclear superiority, that nuclear war cannot really be won; and as a result one should recognize limitations on offensive nuclear weapons. And in combination with that one should strictly limit and reduce to the minimum the antiballistic missiles, the antiballistic missile systems. You see, the emergence of those ABM weapons was linked to the idea that you can really fight and win a nuclear war. Once you recognize that you can't do that you will be prepared to constrain both the offensive and defensive weapons. Now, when this administration, the Reagan administration, came to power in 1980 it brought with it a different, a different view of what you can to with nuclear weapons. These people do believe in military superiority. These people do believe in having a capability to fight and win a nuclear war because they think that if you have such a capability, then that strengthens your hand in all international affairs.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, but hold it. But President Reagan has said a number of times that nuclear war is unwinnable and should not be fought.

[Plekhanov] Well, you know, if we analyze what American politicians do and say on the basis of written documents I think that's, that's, you can cite hundreds of instances where people say one thing and do another. There is such a thing as a credibility gap.

[Kuznetsov] The reason why I quoted Article 15 of the ABM Treaty is this: Remember how the United States violated the SALT II treaty and why? It stood in the way of the long-term program of rearming America, so they swept it away. SDI is still in the stage of research; it is not a weapon system yet, but they hope that in about 7 and 1/2 years to 10 years SDI will become a weapons system. As some supporters of the project say, for 30 billion dollars they can have in 7 and 1/2 years three layers of SDI weapons.

[Plekhanov] Well, that's that's baloney. I mean, no serious person really believes in that. I mean these people want a lot of money to go along with their program and they see the ABM Treaty as an obstacle to both the increase in funds and to the political underpinnings of such a system. That's why they push all those scenarios, there's a lot of (?tricking) in it.

[Kuznetsov] You say that SDI cannot be done?

[Plekhanov] No. In the, in the variant put forward by President Reagan in 1983 as a three-layered defense system which would protect the United States from missile attack, I think there is a solid consensus among serious researchers that it cannot be done. The problem is that other things can be done. You see the SDI could be sold to the American people only as such a comprehensive unpenetrable nuclear shield, because then you have a support -- well, this is just a defensive thing. But actually, under the umbrella of this quote defensive unquote idea, other things are being developed, like systems to fight wars in space, ABM systems to protect the missile-launching pads in the United States, or even systems which would be, would be good for operational fighting.

[Kuznetsov] I was about to ask you a question. Now, SDI in the current situation is a far cry from what it was described, say, 3 years ago, 4 years ago, when President Reagan first came up publicly with his announcement concerning Star Wars. First, then, what I mean is this. Very few people believe that SDI can be 100 percent leak proof.

[Plekhanov] Or even 90 percent.

[Kuznetsov] Even 90, perhaps, percent leak proof. Nobody is already talking about SDI being a protective cover for the population of the United States. Experts and specialists in the military are saying that SDI weapons are good for defending selected military targets and still they are pushing ahead with it.

[Bogdanov] Let me, let me make a few remarks about all that. I would not agree with my friend Sergey when he says that the serious researchers and serious people in USA do not believe in, in SDI. Maybe they don't. How is that concern us? We, as a serious people, in that case as a serious people, of course we listen [to] what they say, but first of all you should take into account what the people in power say because they have, number one, real power; number two, money; and they have brains which they are operating to produce those weapons. So I would not very much, you know, emphasize that point; we as a serious people, we should just take into account the serious part of that story and to get ready for an answer to that, and we have an answer to that, you know.

[Kuznetsov] Before we continue with discussing SDI, I would like to play to you two segments, two recordings made by SDI supporters. They are Congressman Jim Courter, Republican, New Jersey; and (Daniel Graham), a lieutenant general, retired SDI is his baby and both of them, and both of them appeared some time ago on a major American radio talk show, [title indistinct], so let's listen to what they say about SDI:

[Begin recording] [First voice, presumably that of Courter] The words star wars does trivialize the effort. It's a sincere effort to save human beings, it's a sincere effort to move from a doctrine of retaliation and revenge to one that's designed to save human life.

[Second voice, presumably Graham] We can put up defenses that cannot harm the hair on a Russian's head, or anybody else's. All they can do is stop weapons when they once have been fired and they're on their way to slaughter millions of people. So how anybody can call that an offensive weapon. [end recording]

[Bogdanov] Here exactly, you have exactly that what I have already mentioned. What they're talking about means what Sergey mentioned -- that they are (?staking) in terms of creating a cover, you know, comprehensive cover which will protect America as a whole, and American people from nuclear danger. That's the case when I can state with the fullest (?sensibility), it's impossible. [laughter] Even the President -- (?he) has shifted now very much away from that concept -- knows (?that).

[Kuznetsov] What do you mean by shifted away from [word indistinct]?

[Bogdanov] From the comprehensive [words indistinct] shield of America. Then you hear another gentleman, Mr (Graham), who says that Russians will be spared. It's another -- you know, when I hear this kind of talk I'm always thinking: What for they are taking us? For fools, for naive?

Maybe that's for American consumption, not for our consumption, but let me explain to our American listeners that they should not trust all that because the other side has quite a different, you know, understanding and notion of SDI. We look at that as a first strike capability which is aimed (?at) disarming us, depriving, denying us retaliation capability.

[Kuznetsov] The Pentagon's budget proposal for 1988 provides for a massive hike for heavy spending on both nuclear arms and missile defenses. Now how does it tally with this formula advanced by the White House that while building up space defenses we're going to get rid of the nukes? This is something that was discussed in Reykjavik.

[Plekhanov] Right, it was discussed in Reykjavik; but after Reykjavik, in the United States, I think there has been a ground swell of support for, for nuclear weapons. I mean a lot of people in Washington are talking in the sense that, well, no we can't do away with nuclear weapons, and in fact the reason why the United States refuses to join our moratorium on nuclear testing is exactly that they want to continue to improve, to upgrade, to increase their nuclear offensive arsenal and we have to view that in conjunction with their effort on, on Star Wars. What they're doing, as we see it from Moscow, what they're doing is increasing their offensive potential; building new, more accurate and more deadly offensive nuclear weapons. And they are trying to back it up with a program of ABM, of antiballistic missile defense, which would be effective against a retaliatory strike in case they choose to strike first. And this is actually -- we are on record refusing to ever use nuclear weapons first. We made our pledge and that'a serious pledge, and it has entailed changes in our strategy. The United States and its allies in NATO are the only ones who incorporated the first use of nuclear weapons in their official doctrine. They haven't backed away from it. So we are confronted with that. A pledge to use nuclear weapons first, if and when they find it expedient, and a whole set of military technology designed to give the West a capabillity to prevail in a nuclear conflict. The madness of it all is that, actually, there is no way that anybody can prevail in nuclear conflict. So it all boils down to really a triumph of madness or reason.

[Kuznetsov] As time is running out on us, I would like to ask perhaps my final question. In defending his budget proposals for 1988, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that it would be premature to cut spending on nuclear weapons until there is an agreement with the Soviet Union. What can you say about that?

[Plekhanov] The whole history of the arms race and arms control gives enough evidence to the opposite proposition, namely that if you want to continue the arms race you will build more nuclear weapons. If you want to stop it, you will sign treaties. So you can't really put a cart before a horse. What the United States is doing now is running away from an agreement, from an agreement which was so close at Reykjavik, and the administration is just running scared from that.

[Bogdanov] There is no (?guarantee) and there is no accord.

[Kuznetsov] Yes. What is kind of sinister, occurs to me, is that SDI is one of the fastest growing segments of the military budget.

[Plekhanov] Yes, in fact it is the fastest, according to the budget proposal that has been put forward by the Reagan administration.

[Kuznetsov] This brings us to the end of today's edition of Top Priority. I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host, signing off. Goodbye till next week at the same time and on the same wavelength.

PASHKO HIGHLIGHTS U.S. DRAFT ABM RESOLUTION

LD102021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] As has already been reported, a joint draft resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the observance and strengthening of the terms of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems has been introduced in the U.S. Congress. The authors of the draft propose a ban on the testing and deployment of such a defense or its components so long as the Soviet Union refrains from this. Over to our commentator Vladimir Pashko:

[Pashko] Essentially the draft resolution is yet another attempt to fend off the administration's encroachment on the only Soviet-U.S. treaty that remains in force, which is blocking the militarization of space. The ABM Treaty prohibits the sides from creating early-warning systems which cover the entire territory of the country. However, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative put forward 3 and 1/2 years ago by President Reagan envisages the creation of just such a system; furthermore, with space-based elements. I should note that this is the fourth legislative proposal now in the U.S. Congress of the new convocation which blocks the government's military program. The three others were introduced in the House of Representatives and envisage retention of the ban on the testing of antisatellite weapons, a return to observance of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic arms limitation -- SALT II -- and a reduction in the yield of nuclear blasts carried out by the United States.

Attention is being paid to the fact that the draft of the latest resolution is a joint elaboration by members of both Houses of Congress. This, too, provides evidence of the growth on Capitol Hill of opposition to the Star Wars program.

The day before the appearance of the draft ABM resolution U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Perle held a press conference in Washington. He focused his main attention on a justification of SDI and the line of the administration in refusing to reach agreement [dogoverennost] with the Soviet Union. He quite simply accused those who are against this of a tendency to express their opinion without analysis. But to state this is to engage in a distortion of the facts. It is primarily scientists who are against SDI. It would be just as ridiculous to accuse the legislators who protest against the militarization of space of incompetence. It is precisely an analysis of the situation that leads Americans to recognize the fact that a further growth in armaments, and moreover their introduction into space, would bear a real threat to the United States itself; that it is high time to move away from such a course. The program for the creation of a non-nuclear world put forward a year ago by the Soviet Union creates favorable conditions for this.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS RECONVENES

LD112203 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Geneva January 11 TASS -- The special committee on chemical weapons resumes its work in Geneva tomorrow. The committee is a working body of the conference on disarmament.

The talks which are aiming at elaborating as soon as possible a convention on full ban on this type of weapons of mass destruction and on elimination of the weapons, made considerable headway in 1986.

This was promoted by the detailed proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation in development of the January 15, last year, statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The USSR's new proposals open the way for signing such a convention as early as this year.

AVDUYEVSKIY ON SCIENTISTS' PARTICIPATION IN SDI

OW110008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0725 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Academician V.S. Avduyevskiy on aspects of SDI in feature "SDI -- Who Needs That Bluff," carried in the "Science and Life" program]

[Text] Ronald Reagan in his speech in 1983 announced the SDI program, or Star Wars as it is called. This program provides for saturating outer space with weapons which will be deployed almost over the entire world. That will be an armada of hundreds of space vehicles carrying a completely new type of combat weapon. The impetus for the announcement of this program was the creation -- or rather the discovery by Teller, the inventor of the hydrogen bomb -- of some new effects. He proposed to use nuclear-energy-pumped lasers. These x-ray lasers, according to their inventors, can hit targets over distances of several thousand kilometers. They expect to hit ballistic missiles at such distances. In other words, they proclaim the following slogan -- it is possible to achieve disarmament, it is possible to save mankind from nuclear disaster by saturating space with arms, by creating new technological weapons.

What is the role of science and scientists here? Many scientists find it suitable to adopt that defensive interpretation of SDI. Why? Because, as a rule, military orders are steady. The laboratories are provided with good equipment, and the military orders are well-financed. This way there is no conflict of conscience, as people claim that they are working for defense. The scientific research they carry out is well-financed. But they fail to understand just one simple thing. When the results of their scientific research leave their hands and fall into the hands of the military and no longer belong to them, they begin to perform a completely different role. The case in point is the Manhattan Project, where scientists developed an atomic bomb for use in the struggle against nazism, for liberating all the countries in the world from the threat of enslavement and destruction. Now this weapon has fallen into the hands of the U.S. military, who are threatening the whole world with it. The great discoveries of the 20th century, such as the creation of electronics, computers, etc, were achieved during the development of peaceful programs. Many interesting results were obtained during peaceful space programs when there was cooperation between the USSR and the United States.

Americans do not have a clear concept of the SDI program. Pictures in advertisements play a very great role in the United States. Films and television, the press and all the magazines show how simple the SDI program is, how the Star Wars program is being implemented. The pictures show that a button is pushed somewhere to activate the x-ray lasers, and the rising missiles or warheads are hit, or else the missiles explode as soon as they leave the firing range. These pictures are intended for people who simply have no idea about technology, expecially space technology. People are simply treated as fools. Yet it cannot be said that this applies to all Americans. There are specialists and scientists in communities in the United States and in western countries, in Europe and Japan who understand the pernicious effect of that theory. They understand that it is impossible to solve either international or social problems by creating new technology, new weapons.

GORBACHEV CONVEYS MESSAGE TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR

PM121200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[Text of message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to UN Secretary General J. Perez De Cuellar on 10 January 1987]

[Text] To UN Secretary General J Perez De Cuellar.

Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

The year 1986, proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the United Nations, is over. That decision of the United Nations reflected mankind's interest in breaking the chain of years gripped by the accelerating arms race.

Was that goal achieved? Regrettably, it was not, because not all the member states of the United Nations were seeking an end to the arms build-up in deed rather than in words.

We are far from thinking, however, that 1986 failed to live up to its political symbolism. Perhaps, never before had the attention of the world community been concentrated to such an extent on the vital problems of war and peace.

One idea comes to mind in this context: Now that the International Year of Peace is becoming history, should it not be the duty of every state to submit, in response to the unanimously adopted UN resolution, an account to the world community on what it did not ensure that the year of peace lived up to its name? Anyway, we for our part conside it our duty to report to the United Nations cumulatively through you, if only in a general outline, on what the Soviet Union did concretely in 1986 for that year to justify the hopes pinned on it.

To begin with, in the very first month of the International Year of Peace, on 15 January, the Soviet Union put forward an initiative of unprecedented scope and goals by formulating a program for building a nuclear-free world an eliminatiang weapons of mass annihilation of every type, including chemical weapons, by the end of the current century. Throughout the year we were concretizing that program in individual areas and backing it with practical deeds.

When the Soviet Union entered the year of peace, its nuclear test sites has been quiet already for five months. We kept extending our moratorium on nuclear explosions throughout the year, although other parties continues to upgrade the deadly weapons, devastating as they are. The Soviet Union's extension of its moratorium beyond 1 January 1987, till the first American explosion, offers another chance to raise an effective barrier in the way of the nuclear arms race.

Developments last year were such that extraordinary efforts had to be taken to break the vicious circle of the accelerating arms race. Being aware of this, we put all business aside and had a meeting with the U.S. President to find solutions to the key problems of the nuclear-space complex. The results of that meeting are public knowledge. The hopes that it would lead to practical results did not materialize.

The Reykjavik meeting, however, led the cause of nuclear disarmament to an unprecedentedly high plateau, which offered a view of fresh horizons. Mankind is looking into those newly-opened horizons in the hope that presevering efforts to achieve radical reductions in and the eventual total elimination of nuclear weapons will at long last yield positive results.

The Soviet Union for its part repeatedly reaffirmed and is reiterating anew its desire to follow that road.

Regrettably, our negotiating partners do not show readiness to find accords effectively to contain the arms race. Moreover, they are chipping away at and subverting the existing agreements which put limits on the nuclear arms arsenals, including the SALT II treaty, seeking to undermine strategic stability, building up nuclear weapons in excess of the ceilings agreed upon earlier and heading for the introduction of weapons into outer space.

The opponents of nuclear disarmament often claim that the Soviet Union is advocating the abolition of the nuclear arms arsenals in order to secure superiority in conventional armaments and armed forces. These claims are nothing short of a political ploy. Together with our allies in the Warsaw Treaty organisation, we put forward at a conference in Budapest in June 1986 a proposal on comprehensive and deep cuts in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Yet the NATO countries have not yet agreed to discuss our proposals in detail.

We are prepared to advance in every area toward real measures to limit and stop the arms race. We consider it essential to have at every stage and in every area strict verification of accords to the point of on-site inspection. Yet measures of most thorough and dependable verification, just like disarmament measures, should be reciprocal -- but here, regrettably, we do not have a proper response from the other side. Recently we made proposals on adequate verification of the termination of nuclear tests, a ban on chemical weapons, reductions in conventional armaments and the non-militarization of space. We are prepared to open our laboratories -- but all this should be on a reciprocal basis. Meanwhile, we do not have a positive reponse from those who not so long ago stridently clamored for the strictest verification.

Along with verification, an important concomitant measure of the process of arms limitation and disarmament should be the utilization of funds saved in this way to meet the needs of socio-economic development.

The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate in every way with all the states advocating stronger international peace and security. It responded positively to the Harare appeal, in which the Nonaligned Movement urged firmly and strongly an end to the arms race, the abolition of nuclear weapons and firm linkage between the problems of disarmament and developement. It also responded with full understanding and readiness for practical steps to the appeal of the six states of four continents for early end to the nuclear arms race and the prevention of the introduction of arms in space.

The Delhi Declaration on principles for a nuclear weapons-free and non-violent world was signed at the Soviet-Indian summit meeting in November 1986. It is a document of new political thinking, a document proceeding from the priority importance of common human values and the need to pool efforts to build a world that would be free from nuclear weapons, violence, hatred, suspicion and fear.

The Soviet Union's constructive cooperation with the other participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe contributed to the successful completion of that conference. We have strongly called and continue to call for the results achieved in Stockholm to be developed in Vienna, at the regular meeting of representatives of the state participating in the European conference.

The Soviet Union vigorously supported a number of proposals aimed to lower the level of military confrontation in individual parts of Europe, such as the initiative of Bulgaria and Romania for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, the call of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for the abolition of chemical weapons in the center of the continent and Finland's initiative for a nuclear-free Nordic Europe.

The Soviet Union is known to be in favor of the proposal of the nonaligned countries on establishing a zone of lasting peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean. We for our part voiced a number of ideas, such as the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. navies from the Mediterranean.

Last year we kept working vigorously for the early implementation of the UN declaration on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for the immediate convocation of an international conference for this purpose. New Soviet initiatives call for a substantial reduction in the naval activity in the Indian Ocean, the application of confidence-building measures and guarantees for the safety of sea and air communications in that region.

A series of major initiatives were put forward by us to achieve security in such an important part of the world as Asia and the Pacific. We consider that more dynamic bilateral relations, the settlement of the existing regional problems and a lower level of military activity offer a sure way to the development of an atmosphere which will eventually make it possible to convene a conference like the Helsinki one and work out a complex of dependable measures on security and peaceful cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

Concerned over the growing militarization of the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, the Soviet Union resolutely voiced support for the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country and its proposals for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the whole of the Korean Peninsula.

We are trying to do whatever we can to deblock crisis situations, which generate tension in the world, and to avert new conflicts.

To break the deadlock over Middle East settlement, we proposed that a preparatory committee be established with the participation of all the permanent members of the security Council to convene a peace conference. The Soviet Union stands for an end to the senseless Iranian-Iraqi war and for an early solution to the Cyprus problem. The Soviet Union is seeking an immediate settlement of the situation related to Afghanistan and is strongly demanding an early termination and prevention of outside interference, which would expedite the return home of the Soviet troops staying in that country at the request of its government. It is fully supporting the efforts made by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to achieve national reconciliation.

The Soviet Union is prepared to contribute in practice to the development of favorable conditions for a fair political settlement in Central America. We are in solidarity with the settlement made by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Contadora support group on 1 October 1986, that peace in Central America was possible but that it called first and foremost for the termination of interference in the affairs of the sovereign states of the region and for practical respect for their right independently to choose their roads of development. We also are in favor of Brazil's proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic.

The Soviet Union supported the idea of a number of Pacific states on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and signed protocols 2 and 3 to the Rarotonga treaty.

The Soviet Union stands for the earliest possible implementation of the UN resolution on granting genuine independence to the people of Namibia and on the abolition of the racist system of apartheid in South Africa. We are in solidarity with the fight waged by the "Frontline States" against the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime and fully support the demands for the application by the Security Council of sanctions against South Africa in full volume.

As you know, Mr Secretary General, the Soviet Union stands for a higher role and efficiency of the United Nations, for the broad application of the methods of settling disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter, for a better use of the potentialities of the Security Council and the UN General assembly, and for your efforts of mediation.

We note with satisfaction that awareness is growing all over the world of the need to settle disputes and conflicts by political means, with unconditional respect for the right of every people to an independent road of development. This is forcefully illustrated by worldwide outrage over the barbarous U.S. attack on Libya last April. It was condemned everywhere, including at the UN General Assembly.

We fully support the efforts of the United Nations to ensure peaceful uses of nuclear energy and outer space and environmental protection. We support the just demands of the Group-77 of developing countries for a new international economic order, including the solution of the problem of foreign indebtedness, which has both economic and political consequences. We for our part proposed the convocation of a world congress on economic security, which could discuss all the problems of world economic contacts in their entirety. Two conventions laying the foundations of an international regime for the safe and stable development of nuclear power engineering were concluded on our initiative in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

We stand for dragged-out humanitarian problems being resolved in a humane way, in a truly humanitarian spirit. To this end we proposed that a representative conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation be convened in Moscow within the framework of the all-European process. We are prepared to discuss on a serious and sound basis every aspect of human rights and basic freedoms. The Soviet Union firmly stands for guaranteeing man the right to life, to work and to equality before law.

We support the efforts of the United Nations and progressive international organizations against racial or any other discrimination, against the excessive enrichment of some at the expense of the impoverishment of others, and for a fairer and more civliized world. We stand for practical efforts to eradicate such an abomination as international terrorism, which claims innocent lives and mars relations among nations.

It can be said without exaggeration that the approval by the General Assembly of the concept of a comprehensive system of international security, proposed by a group of socialist countries, a concept covering every sphere, including military, political, economic and humanitarian, constitutes an important step towards the consolidation of the foundations of peace with regard to the United Nations. A framework has thus been created for a broad and constructive dialogue on the nature of a new philosophy of security in the nuclear-space age and practical ways of restructuring international relations on its basis.

Support from such a large number of countries for the idea of establishing security for all shows that a new mode of thinking and actions of states and a tendency for the democratizaton of international relations are confidently gaining ground. We intend to continue constructive exchanges of opinion on a system of all-embracing security so as to have basically developed foundations of such a system ready for submission to the next session of the General Assembly.

Speaking in general on the recently closed 41st session of the UN General Assembly, we think we can draw the conclusion that its proceedings and the resolutions passed by it reflected the people's awareness of peace as the highest value to the whole of humanity and their striving to ensure that a new mode of political thinking, a new style and approach to the solution of international problems become asserted in the United Nations, which, under its charter, is a center coordinating the activities of states. Mankind is funning out of time, and this was manifest in that the highest forum of the world community called for the dynamic development of international relations and for a search for new, fresh approaches.

The International Year of Peace was a difficult, involved year. An arduous road was covered. I started by commenting on the political symbolism of the International Year of Peace. But it also gave an impetus to practical action for riding mankind of the threat of nuclear war and creating foundations of all-embracing security that would be equivalent to all. We intend to endeavor towards that goal, from the Reykjavik frontier, under the flag of openness and democratism so that peace should be eternal.

It is my conviction, Mr. Secretary General, that with your energetic participation, the possibilities of the United Nations will continue to be used efficiently under the humane motto of the International Year of Peace: "To safeguard peace and the future of humanity."

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, the best wishes of success and well-being in the new year.
M. Gorbachev

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES ASIAN DEPUTY MINISTERS

PM121048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Cordiality"]

[Text] On 9 January E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received the deputy foreign ministers of the SRV, the PRK, the DPRK, Laos, and Mongolia.

E.A. Shevardnadze spoke of the steps being taken by the Soviet Union to advance the program put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok for ensuring peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. The Delhi declaration was an important step in developing this program.

The Soviet side expressed satisfaction in connection with the fact that the working consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the SRV, the PRK, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, and the USSR, held in Moscow, was a useful exchange of opinions on questions of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and other international problems. [paragraph continues]

The Moscow meeting is one indication of the growing activeness and coordination of efforts by the socialist countries in Asia in the struggle against turning that vast region into an arena of military-political confrontation and for the strengthening of security and the estabilshment of broad, equal cooperation there. It was noted that each socialist country represented at the working meeting makes its contribution to the quest for constructive solutions to the key problems which exist in the Asia-Pacific region and the conflict situations.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

OVCHINNIKOV LAUDS 'BOLDNESS' OF PEACE INITIATIVE

LD112254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 87

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Our country has entered the year during which the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution will be marked, and that means the 70th anniversary of Lenin's decree on peace. It would be worth reminding Western politicoes of this. They complain of the unpredictability of Moscow's surprises. A year ago Washington was literally stunned by our 15 January statement. Indeed, all Kremlinologists, all the special services were as one in asserting that nothing could be expected from the Soviet side by way of major initiatives before the end of February; that is, before the party congress. But then, despite all the forecasts, the USSR put forward the idea of completely eliminating nuclear weapons before the end of the current decade.

Reykjavik again repeated something similar. The U.S. side was again stunned and thrown into disarray by the boldness of the Soviet proposals which enable mankind, as it were, to look across the hoizon and see the countours of a nuclear-free world. But to be sure the Soviet package which was revealed in the Icelandic capital could hardly be considered a surprise. Its main points were predefined in the 15 January statement, and the 27th CPSU Congress declared the implementation of this program to be the central trend of USSR foreign policy for the years ahead. So then, if our opponents listened more attentively to the voice of Moscow they woul need to be less astounded by what they pretend is a surprise.

Two tragedies darken the chronicle of last year. They are connected with the technology of the nuclear space age: the wreck of Challenge and the accident at Chernobyl. They showed that people are just beginning to master the mighty forces which they have brought to life. These events reminded us with unprecedented force of the consequences of using nuclear and space weapons. Against such a background, the historic significance of the Soviet program put forward on 15 January becomes especially obvious. Implementing it would be tantamount to burying nuclear death forever in an impenetrable sarcophagus, similar to that in which the power set afflicted by the accident at Chernobyl was buried. "Preserve peace and the future of mankind" was the slogan for the International Peace Year. It has come to an end on the calendar but the slogan retains its force. In the very first days of January, the Soviet Union confirmed its adherence to international cooperation in the peaceful assimilation of space. It expressed its readiness to use its rocket launchers on a commercial basis to launch space apparatus belonging to other countries. The dynamism of the foreign policy of the USSR, its aspirations not to let positive processes slacken off and its aspiration to shift deadlock situations out of their standstill manifest themselves in the widest range of areas of international life.

Examples of this were provided recently by the visits by Comrade Ryzhkov to Finland and by Comrades Shevardnadze and Dobrynin to Afghanistan. Given the variety of local individual problems, political life everywhere, in the final analysis, revolves around these general cardinal questions: Will Moscow and Washington be able to move further from the lines established by Reykjavik? What will become of the Soviet moratorium? Will the Star Wars program remain a stumbling block along the path toward a nuclear free world? There is no getting away from such questions, especially in countries which are on the threshold of elections, for example the FRG.

GENERAL TATARNIKOV ASSESSES VIENNA CSCE TALKS

PM091527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Major General V. Tatarnikov, member of the USSR delegation to the Vienna CSCE talks: "Two Directions, Two Approaches"]

[Text] The second stage of the Vienna CSCE meeting begins in the Austrian capital on 27 January. This meeting is a continuation of the all-European process which began in Helsinki in 1975. The principles and provisions coordinated in the Finnish capital have been firmly incorporated in the structure of European life as a charter of peaceful contact between peoples. The development of this process clearly reflects the leading trend in Europe today -- the trend towad peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and toward the prospects of a nuclear-free world which were opened up in Reykjavik.

One of the Vienna meeting's tasks is to review the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act. Discussion during the first stage, which came to a close on 19 December 1986, showed that two trends have clearly developed in the approach to the problem of European security.

One trend is personified by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. The substance of this trend is reflected in the program to eliminate nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons put forward by M.S. Gobachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his 15 January 1986 statement and in our bold and cardinal proposals in Reykjavik.

In accordance with the Helsinki accords, on 1 August 1980 the Soviet Union unilaterally withdrew from the GDR 20,000 Soviet military servicemen, 1,000 tanks, and other military equipment. In August 1985 it ceased all nuclear weapon tests -- once again on a unilateral basis -- and has observed this moratorium for almost 18 months. In confirmation of its support for the idea of giving northern Europe and the Baltic Sea region nonnuclear status, the USSR has dismantled its medium-range missile launching facilities on the Kolskiy Peninsula and the greater part of its medium-range missile launching facilities in the territory of the Leningrad and Baltic military districts and has also redeployed several divisions of operational-tactical missiles from these districts.

The Delhi Declaration, which stresses that the balance of fear must be replaced by comprehensive international security, is a very important document proclaiming the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence, a world without mass destruction weapons and war. The profound ideas of this declaration have also aroused great interest among states involved in the all-European process, because these ideas have a direct bearing on the problems under discussion in Vienna. Unfortunately, the world has also witnessed ideas and actions of a diametrically opposed nature. [paragraph continues]

When the appeal came from Delhi for a nuclear-free world, a report came from Washington that the United States would be rejecting once and for all the limitations imposed on the buildup of strategic nuclear weapons by the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, thereby actually breaking this treaty -- one of the foundations for preserving strategic stability in the world.

How have the United States and other NATO countries fulfilled the provisions concerning the foundations of European security? Their approach -- the greater the number of weapons, the greater the security -- is a prime cause of serious concern. This kind of approach is at variance with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act. The continuing deployment of American cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands -- how does this militarist action correspond to the provisions of the Final Act, to its spirit? The cases of American ships in the Black Sea deliberately violating the borders of sovereign states taking part in the meeting -- do they correspond to the spirit of Helsinki?

It is clear that these actions have absolutely nothing in common with the task of strengthening confidence and security in Europe. On the contrary, they are aimed at poisoning the atmosphere of trust and cultivating hostility between states.

Taking these dangerous actions into account, the Soviet delegation is trying to achieve a constructive, balanced discussion of all problems of security and cooperation in Europe at the Vienna meeting. The USSR's position is based on consideration of the opinions held by the states taking part in the meeting that new, specific, and effective actions aimed at strengthening confidence and security are essential on the basis of the progress achieved earlier in Stockholm.

Assessing the Stockholm forum, many participants in the Vienna meeting have noted its positive results and also its positive effect on the situation in Europe. Stockholm's main lesson is that, through joint effort, the participant states were able to overcome their differences and difficulties, make mutual concessions, and reach accord on a number of key, complex issues relating to strengthening confidence and security. In accordance with these agreements, on 15 December 1986 the states exchanged annual plans for their military activity throughout 1987. This step has great practical significance. The Soviet Union also submitted its own plan of military activity and said that it will strictly adhere to the letter and spirit of the document worked out in Stockholm.

The progress made in Stockholm makes it possible for the European countries to get down to discussing security and disarmament measures in real earnest. At their Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest the Warsaw Pact states put forward a balanced program for European disarmament which could be discussed at the second stage of the Stockholm Conference.

The draft document submitted by the Polish delegation in Vienna on supplementing the Stockholm Conference mandate indicates ways of resolving this task. It proposes, in particular, a parallel discussion of confidence-building measures and disarmament issues. This is the optimum way to reduce armed forces and arms and strengthen confidence and security at the same time. Many states have highly appraised this approach.

Unfortunately, as yet the United States and other NATO countries have failed to take serious steps in this direction. They are not even in evidence in the declaration approved by the NATO Council session on 11 December 1986. So what does this document contain? First, instead of talks on a real reduction in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, it proposes a discussion on the alleged "imbalance" in the sides' military potentials. This talk of an "imbalance" is quite without foundation and, consequently, the proposed approach could develop into a long and fruitless discussion on figures which could drag on for many years. Second, the questions of disarmament in Europe are separated from the mandate for the Stockholm Conference approved in Madrid. On what grounds has this been done? The Madrid mandate was approved by 35 countries and they have not changed it. Third, in the NATO document the whole problem of reducing armed forces and conventional arms is taken beyond the all-European process, while nothing is said about the role that would be played in the proposed talks by such an authoritative group of countries as the neutral and nonaligned states. Moreover, the NATO document is totally lacking in specific answers to the questions of where, when, and how talks on reducing armed forces and conventional arms are to be held.

Many delegates at the Vienna meeting expressed disappointment in their speeches that the United States and some other NATO countries are once again trying to evade answering the Warsaw Pact states' quite specific, constructive proposals.

Hence, any progress in resolving the problems of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe now depends on the willingness of the NATO countries to take a serious approach to the problem. One would like to hope that they will finally show this willingness at the resumption of the Vienna meeting this month.

IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 11 JAN

LD111555 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS -- Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO U.S. STUDENTS ON RELATIONS

LD110734 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] San Francisco January 11 TASS -- A group of high school pupils from Sacramento, California, in a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have epxressed profound concern over the present-day international situation and the continuing nuclear arms race.

The schoolchildren called on the Soviet leader to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to develop and consolidate Soviet-American relations.

Gorbachev asked to tell the pupils that he realized full well their concern for the future of the world, for the future of life on earth and their desire that reason and the ability to trust one another serve the attainment of the supreme goal, that of peace.

The Soviet Union's efforts were directed at establishing a nuclear-free world, a world without violence and wars.

The reply was conveyed to the American pupils on the Soviet leadership's instructions by the Soviet consul-general in San Francisco, Valentin Kamenev.

CHARIKOV VIEWS U.S. 'PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE'

LD111938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The LOS ANGELES TIMES carries an article about U.S. policy in the sphere of radio broadcasting. The author of the article points out that with the coming to power of Reagan's administration, the propaganda apparatus of the United States has sharply intensified the psychological war on the radio airwaves against the Soviet Union, Cuba and othe socialist countries. A news commentary with Igor Charikov follows:

[Charikov]: The scale of the propaganda offensive, of which the article speaks, can be seen at least from such a fact as the budget of the USIA, and which international radio broadcasting comes under, including the Voice of America. Since 1980, its budget has been growing at a greater rate in percentage terms than allocations for the needs of the military department. These enormous funds to toward increasing the volume of broadcasting, and toward the building and modernization of transmitters. At the same time, the United States obstructs in every possible way the establishing of a parity in international broadcasting by refusing to grant an opportunity for Soviet programs to be heard by an American audience.

At the meeting in Reykjavik, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made a proposal to President Reagan to change such an unequal situation: We, he said, are halting the jamming of Voice of America, and you give us the opportunity to arrange, on your territory or somewhere nearby, radio broadcasts beamed to the United States. This was stated to the U.S. side in Reykjavik. What is its answer? So far, essentially nothing. It was only said that allegedly in the United States, home radio broadcasting is in private hands and that it is commercial. True, it is known that Charles Wick, director of USIA, seems to be trying to persuade some commercial stations to allot time for Soviet programs.

But the author of the LOS ANGELES TIMES article writes that the result of this attempt, if such there is, will simply be a symbolic one and that parity, taking into account the volume of broadcasting from Voice of America to the Soviet Union, will not happen.

Well, what will happen then? Again, the double standard of U.S. politics -- we can, but others can't? It is true that in the United States, radio and television broadcasting, as well as other mass media communications, belong to private owners. However, this circumstance does not hinder the ruling circles' most reactionary figures having influence over the content of broadcasts. We have no doubt that, to cite as an example the television series Amerika, a libel on Soviet foreign policy, has not been concocted without their participation. Access to sources of information about the Soviet Union is closed to Americans, with the exception of those who compose the arsenal of psychological war.

Americans know very little about our country, its development, its internal and foreign policy; but even that which they receive is three-fourths a distortion of reality and disinformation, or at best a half-truth. The United States is becoming more and more a closed society, a society which cunningly and effectively isolates its citizens from objective information.

ZORIN ASSAILS U.S. 'MILITARY HYSTERIA'

LD092127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A new bout of militarist fever in Washington -- that's the theme of the commentary by central television political observer Valentin Zorin.

[Begin recording; video shows Zorin in studio] Hello comrades. In medicine there is a method of treatment which is resorted to in particularly dangerous cases and which is called shock therapy. One has the impression that the Washington administration, finding itself, in connection with the scandal which has received the name Irangate, in an extremely difficult situation that threatens everyone in the current presidency, has now gone for precisely this sort of shock therapy. Unable to justify the serious violation of laws committed not just anywhere, but in the White House, and having become entangled in lies and sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of the growing scandal, Washington's ruling clique is trying to save itself by banking on a new outburst of jingoism and creating an atmosphere of military hysteria in the country.

Here are eventws of only the last few days: Once again the SALT II treaty has been deliberately violated -- already the second heavy B-52 bombeer equipped with cruise missiles above the limit allowed by the treaty has been brought into operation. With deliberate, broad publicity it has been announced that a new batch of MX strategic offensive missiles have been deployed on their launch sites. The launch of the "Tennessee" nuclear submarine vessel, equipped with missiles, has been publicized just as deliberately. Stirring up tension in the American public, the Pentagon is organizing a deliberate leak of information about preparations at the Nevada test site for a whole series of nuclear tests. Finally, in the last few days, the President has sent Congress a draft budget for the next financial year in which military allocations, compared to current level, are increased at a stroke by $23 billion.

Washington has not for a long time experienced such a concentrated, whipped up military fever. All this is taking place against the background of a broad program for strengthening peace and security put forward by the Soviet Union. Implementing its militarist campaign, which it is difficult to qualify as anything other than provocative, the Washington leadership is apparently pursuing two aims: first, by expressly whipping up tension, to divert the attention of the American public from the scandalous political failure of the Republican administration and try to extricate itself from the situation in which it has found itself; second, by throwing a bone to the military-industrial concerns, to strengthen its political base and liven up, in a moment of difficulty, their by no means disinterested support.

However, the matter is far from being as simple as some of the inhabitants of the White House think. There is not only indignation growing in the country over the political scandal, but also protest against the administration's course. How this develops will be seen in the not-so-distant future. [end recording]

REAGAN IRAN MEMO TERMED 'CRUDE INTERFERENCE'

LD092234 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The "Irangate storm" raging in Washington is throwing out onto the surface ever new facts of the truth concealed by the U.S. Administration and the President himself on clandestine arms shipments to Iran and the diversion of the funds thus earned to the Nicaraguan contras.

It was way back on January 17, 1986 that the U.S. President signed a "reconnaissance memorandum" instructing the CIA director not to tell the Congress about the secret arms shipments to Iran, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, which got into its hands a number of classified papers, said. The memorandum stresses, in particular, that the U.S. Administration further intends to supply arms to certain elements in and outside the Iranian Government with the aim of forming "a more pro-American government" in Iran.

That document is evidence of crude U.S. interference in that sovereign state's home affairs. The role of its main strategic ally in this venture is assigned by the USA to Israel. To install a more moderate government in Iran, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST said, quoting another paper, Israel is prepared to start unilaterally the sale of military equipment to pro-Western Iranian groups.

REAGAN DEFENDS DRAFT BUDGET IN RADIO ADDRESS

LD102213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (TASS) -- The President used his latest radio address to the American people to defend the draft federal budget submitted by his administration on 5 January, a budget that has received a very hostile reception on Capitol Hill. The President asserted that the White House budget reflects a healthy policy both at home and abroad.

As an example of this healthy approach on the part of the adminstration, he offered the fact that the financial plan envisages allocating many billions of dollars to the buildup of U.S. military strength, including, as he said, allocations for the historic Strategic Defense Initiative in its entirety.

SHULTZ REAFFIRMS U.S. POLICY ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD111332 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Nairobi January 11 TASS -- Contrary to demands of the international public, the American Administration is not going to abandon its "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria regime, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has told a press conference in the Kenyan capital.

The U.S. strategic line with regard to the South African authorities remained as before, he said.

It is Washington which encourages the racists to terror against South Africa's black majority and to aggressive actions against the "Frontline" states.

The secretary of state observed that the administration would continue backing the UNITA group.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the South African authorities use members of the terrrorist organization for destablizing the situation in Angola.

U.S. HOLDS MILITARY SECURITY TALKS WITH JAPAN

LD100956 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 10 TASS -- The United States hopes that Japan will lift altogether restrictions on military spending, U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Carl Jackson said in his closing address at the regular Japanese-American consultations on security in Honolulu. The Pentagon spokesman also expressed the wish that Japan would constantly build up its defence potential. The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports that the Hawaii consultations achieved an accord on major new steps to expand the "complementarity" of the Japanese and American armed forces. What this amounts to is a merger of the military machines of the two countries into a single strategic complex.

U.S. WARSHIPS SAIL FOR PHILIPPINES 9 JAN

LD092053 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Manila January 9 TASS -- A large group of U.S. warships comprising three aircraft carriers is sailing toward the Philippines' shores, the mayor of the city of Olongapo located close to the large U.S. Subic Bay Naval Base, has reported.

Philippine observers link the visit by the U.S. squadron with a referendum on the draft new constitution of the country due to take place in February. It is pointed out that such a concentration of U.S. warships in the Philippines waters was observed last February when the Marcos regime was overthrown.

'CONSULTATIONS' ON MIDEAST HELD IN BEIJING

LD100911 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0843 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (TASS) -- Soviet-Chinese consultations on issues relating to the situation in the Near East and a Near Eastern settlement were held in Beijing on 9-10 January this year. The consultations were conducted on the Soviet side by Vladimir Polyakov, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Chinese side by Zhu Yinglu, head of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs West Asia and North Africa Affairs Department.

'QUESTIONS RAISED' BY PRC OPEN DOOR TRADE POLICY

PM091445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta report under the "At Your Request" rubric: "The Shenzhen Experiment"]

[Text] "Significant changes are currently taking place in the PRC economy," reader L. Shesmintsev (from Elektrostal) writes. "What, for example, are the 'open door' policy and the special economic zones?" Other PRAVDA readers also ask for an account of that.

At present there are four special economic zones in southern China -- Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xianmen, and Shantou. In an interview in the U.S. journal ATLANTIC, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, noted that the "open door policy is China's long-term fundamental course aimed at renewing the country and enriching the people. We will not rest on our laurels but will go even further."

The once remote coastal settlement of Shenzhen in Guangdong Province has been transformed in just a few years into a large city with an area of over 327,000 square km next door to Hong Kong. "Special" conditions have been created here, that is, to use the words of Gu Mu, member of the PRC State Council, the most favorable conditions for investments and the operation of the laws of the free market. Foreign businessmen have been allowed to open mixed, cooperative, or private enterprises, to issue shares, to "freely" hire manpower, to introduce a "floating wage rate" and so forth. In Shenzhen you can import and export a wide range of goods free of duty, and foreign companies have the right to include in contracts and agreements with the Chinese side items not even provided under PRC laws. Land rent here is considerably lower than in Hong Kong. Income tax is just 15 percent of the amount of capital, which is far less than in many developing countries.

According to the official figures, there are at present around 3,000 enterprises based on mixed or purely foreign capital operating in China. They employ around 200,000 people. In comparison, in 1983 there were 183 enterprises of this kind. Whereas before such facilities were either small- or medium-scale, (Western firms did not trust the open door policy and were unaccustomed to it), now it is no longer rare to find a company with capital of 50 million dollars, 100 million dollars, or even more. It is planned that in the near future the number of mixed enterprises will increase to 25,000.

The bulk of the mixed, cooperative, and private firms -- almost 800, according to RENMIN RIBAO -- are concentrated in Shenzhen. According to figures published in the journal HONGQI, between 1980 and 1985 the cost price of the gross output produced by enterprises here increased from 800 million yuans to 2.5 billion; the investment total rose by 1350 percent, and the average increase in labor productivity exceeded 40 percent a year.

The geographical area of the special economic zones is expanding. In 1984 the PRC State Council decided to grant similar status to 14 Chinese maritime cities as well as to Hainan Island. In this way, the journal CHINA (KITAY) writes, a "coastal belt open to the outside world" will be created in the near future.

In 1985 the PRC's foreign trade amounted to around $60 billion, of which one-third was with Japan and the United States. Around 70 percent of its machinery and equipment, the weekly BEIJING REVIEW wrote, is bought by the FRG, Japan, the United States, Britain, and France.

RENMIN RIBAO has reported that in the past 7 years (1979-1985) the PRC signed agreements to attract foreign (mainly Western) credits totalling over $20 billion and concluded contracts for investments totalling over $16 billion. During that period, foreign capital investments in Shenzhen came to approximately $2 billion. In terms of the country as a whole, the special economic zones take in around 70 percent of all foreign resources.

The journal ZHONGGUO GINGNIAN has written: "The special economic zones, like the entire open door policy, represent a window on the outside world through which we receive advanced equipment and technology, foreign currency, and modern experience of economic management." At the same time, the propaganda asks people "not to confuse" the open door policy with the concessions made in the USSR in the first years of Soviet power. In the opinion of the journal JINGJI YANJIU, the Shenzhen experience is "much broader and richer."

Despite the benefits, HONGQI has noted, the West is still not interested in letting the PRC have really advanced equipment and technology. The actions of the Japanese, U.S., and other companies, RENMIN RIBAO stated, clearly show a desire to keep China 5-10 years behind. Clearly, it is no coincidence, the newspaper complained, that the equipment imported represents models dating back to the fifties and sixties, sometimes even the thirties.

Furthermore, Western businessmen invest capital primarily in those sectors where they can receive the maximum profit with the minimum expense. This means that tourism, the "entertainment industry," and retail trade are being developed rapidly. In Shenzhen, for example, around 35 percent goes to those sectors while consumer goods production and the processing of agricultural output takes another one-third. But the electronics industry and other sectors at the forefront of scientific and technical progress only receive around 25 percent at present, RENMIN RIBAO concludes.

So far the zones have not become major sources of foreign currency revenue. The fact is that prices for the overwhelming majority of goods produced by plants and factories in Shenzhen, for instance, are far higher on the PRC domestic market than on the foreign market. Furthermore, because of the work force's low level of skill, finished articles are often inferior in quality to their foreign counterparts. As a result, RENMIN RIBAO has written, more than 70 percent of the output from enterprises in these zones is sold on various pretexts in regions within China.

The preferential export-import regulations in the zones has made them a window" through which... the PRC's foreign currency reserves are slipping away. Unjustified purchases of foreign consumer goods, including in the special economic zones, has led, according to Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to a fall of several billion dollars in the country's foreign currency reserves in 1984-1985. What is more, uncontrolled imports are slowing down and suppressing Chinese industrial sectors.

Concern is being caused in China by serious disproportions in the structure of the country's foreign trade turnover. Each year the PRC's trade deficit with Japan and the United States increases. Acoording to figures in the weekly BEIJING ZHOUBAO, in 1984 it came to $2 billion and in 1985 to more than $6 billion in Tokyo's favor. In the same years, Beijing's trade deficit with Washington was $1.5 billion and almost $2 billion respectively.

The West makes no secret of the fact that it pins hopes of certain political changes in China, particularly the restoration (albeit partial) of capitalist relations, on the open door policy. U.S. and Western politicians speak openly about this, and bourgeois political analysts of all hues seek out pseudoscientific arguments for it. For example, at the annual meeting of the U.S. International Research Association in Cincinnati, a report devoted to the open door policy pointed out that "the increase in the PRC's demand for modern equipment and technology and China's dependence in this sphere on the world capitalist market intensifies the PRC economy's sensitivity and vulnerability to the world capitalist system..."

...Shenzhen's Liberation Avenue is ablaze with lights. Its neon advertising lights seem to illuminate not only the undoubted achievements in the zones but also the questions raised by the open door policy.

AFRICAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN BEIJING

OW100651 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1105 GMT 9 Jan 87

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] In addition to student unrest that took place in Beijing and other cities, African students studying at Beijing University demonstrated yesterday. About 200 demonstrators were protesting, they said, the racist utterances of Chinese students.

It is true that conflicts between Chinese and African students did occur. But they were of the type that is often encountered among youth caused by competition, jealousy, and other unprincipled causes. Conflicts such as these obviously do not attract the attention of society or the authorities. The immediate cause of the present demonstration was a leaflet distributed at Beijing University that contained insulting remarks aimed at the Africans. Judging by its content, it was written by provocateurs. The Chinese themselves were for a long time subjected to colonial oppression, and I feel it would have been impossible for them to come out with such dirty abuse about the lifestyle, traditions, and customs of the Africans -- using forms of abuse undoubtedly out of the colonists' dictionary.

The doyen of the African diplomatic corps in Beijing, the ambassador of Morocco, is making all efforts to normalize the situation among the African student body.

JAPANESE MINISTER'S S. PACIFIC TOUR EXAMINED

PM091453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Agafonov dispatch under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "At Set Coordinates"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Japanese Foreign Minister T. Kuranari has left on a 10-day foreign tour, during which he will visit Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Vanuatu, and Papua New Guinea. The purpose of the visit is to demonstrate Tokyo's interest in developing ties with countries in the South Pacific.

According to Japanese Foreign Ministry information, in Fiji Kuranari plans to deliver a program speech devoted to Japan's policy toward the states of the region -- a policy founded "on the principles of supporting independence, regional cooperation, political stability, economic prosperity, and cordiality." In addition the minister intends to announce a significant increase in Japanese economic aid to the countries of Oceania.

That is all the official foreword to the visit says. However, to judge from numerous articles in the Japanese press, the underlying reason for the trip is not so simple. The KYODO news agency endeavors to ascribe Tokyo's attention toward countries located in the South Pacific primarily to a desire to counter "the USSR's increasing influence" in that region.

Intentional concern over the so-called "penetration" of Oceania by Moscow is, quite frankly, not a new theme in Japan. It has turned up in newspapers and in speeches by officials due to prompting from the other side of the Pacific. The growing antinuclear sentiment in the region and the proclamation of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone have caused grave alarm in Washington, which is accustomed to regarding that part of the planet as its own domain. The United States viewed the people's desire for peace as a direct threat to U.S. strategic interests. It was then that this fairy tale of the omnipresent "hand of Moscow" came into being.

The Soviet Union's signing of a fishing agreement with Kiribati and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Vanuatu -- generally considered ordinary steps in the practice of international contacts among states -- were presented by Western propaganda as "a USSR breakthrough into the South Pacific." The U.S. mass media mounted a campaign over further "Soviet expansion." To judge from articles in Western newspapers, Washington asked Tokyo to present a united front against that "expansion."

The press here is presenting Kuranari's visit as Japan's response to its ally's appeal.

That is undoubtedly a correct judgment, but not an exhaustive one. In this instance Tokyo also has its own interest, and a considerable interest at that. By opening the floodgates of economic aid to South Pacific island states, Japan intends to squeeze competitors out of the region and lay the foundations for the future undivided sway of Japanese capital. And from this viewpoint Tokyo's readiness to comply with Washington's appeals is nothing more than a screen for achieving its own ends.

JAPAN TO OPEN DEFENSE SPENDING 'FLOODGATES'

OW091446 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0430 GMT 9 Jan 87

[From the Novosti newscast, Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] Kurihara, director general of the Japan Defense Agency, has come out in support of the recent decision to lift defense spending above the 1 percent GNP limit. Our commentary follows:

[Konnov] Hello comrades. Speaking at the Defense Agency, Kurihara announced that the proposed record expenditure will be barely enough for the needs of the military. He stressed that the growth in Japan's military potential is party of Japan's obligation to the United States and other Western countries.

As is known, the government's draft budget for fiscal 1987, approved by Nakasone's cabinet on the eve of the new year, forsees a 5.2 percent increases in military spending, the total amount of which would exceed the 1 percent ceiling Japan has officially adhered to for the past 10 years. Limiting military spending to below 1 percent of GNP was considered, together with the three nuclear principles and section nine of the Constitution, which prohibits the formation of a defense force, to be one of the most important principles of post-war Japanese policies.

Now this principle has been trampled on. The floodgates on the river of military spending have been opened.

The dangerous step taken by the Japanese Government has brought protests from opposition parties and Japanese society. This decision has been greeted with no less concern by Japan's neighbors, including those who in earlier years were the victims of Japanese military expansionism.

A PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman, having expressed China's concern for Japan's growth in military spending, called on the Japanese Government to recall the lessons of history. NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Workers Party of Korea, pointed out that by exceeding the 1 percent limit, the doors for Japanese participation in the unchecked arms race have been opened.

The leadership of Japan has much to think about.

CHERNOBYL PHYSICIANS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JAPAN

LD111311 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 11 TASS -- A delegation of Soviet physicians providing assistance to victims of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident arrived in Japan today.

The Soviet specialists, invited by Hiroshima doctors, will study the experience and methods accumulated for many years during the treatment of "Hibakushas" -- victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Japan was one of the first countries to have offered specialists, medicines and scientific information to the USSR in the wake of the accident.

DRA RECONCILIATION EFFORTS GET 'BROAD SUPPORT'

PM091131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "End the Bloodshed. For National Reconciliation in the DRA. Dushmans Laying Down Their Arms"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 8 Jan -- The call for national reconciliation is meeting with broad support among different strata of Afghanistan's population. At numerous meetings and rallies held in the past few days in provinces, districts, cities, and villages, Afghans have expressed satisfaction with the course pursued by the country's leadership.

Bloodshed and fratricide are not the way to solve the problems facing Afghanistan, many of the country's authoritative figures, clerics, tribal chiefs, peasants, and workers declare. (Khadzhi Sarvar), a cleric from the district center of Chamkani, Paktia Province, told a BAKHTAR correspondent: "Blood cannot be washed away by blood. Peace in the homeland is the dream of every Afghan patriot, no matter what his political convictions may be. This is why even the opponents of the revolution must heed the PDPA's appeal for reconciliation and a cease-fire."

Extraordinary PDPA committee plenums have been held in several Afghan provinces and in Kabul. They have adopted resolutions to render the utmost assistance to the development and consolidation of the process of national reconciliation and to help the work of extraordinary commissions for national reconciliation.

Kabul, 8 Jan -- Almost 1,000 members of a former counterrevolutionary formation operating in Afghanistan's Herat Province have ended their armed struggle. According to BAKHTAR reports, the leaders of this armed group, influenced by the PDPA appeal and the decisions of the extraordinary commission for national reconciliation, established contacts with government organs and reached agreement on making the transition to a peaceful life. The weapons which will henceforth cease being used for bloodshed and fratricide include recoilless rifles, mortars, antiaircraft installations, dozens of "surface to surface" missiles, more than 600 submachine guns, rifles, grenades, and ammunition.

Reporting the rally held in (Sanugard) village, Herat Province, Afghan Television described this event as a graphic example of implementing the national reconciliation program. "We are tired of war; we no longer want to kill our brothers," (Said Akhmad), leader of the group, declared in his speech at the rally. "By supporting the policy of the PDPA and the government, which is aimed at national reconciliation, we will help to establish peace and end the bloodshed in our motherland." Provincial leaders and peasants from nearby villages attended the rally.

According to incoming reports, members of another armed group have announced that they are joining the process of national reconciliation in Jowzjan Province. [passage omitted]

DRA PROVINCIAL RECONCILIATION COMMISSIONS SET UP

LD101500 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 10 TASS -- Special commissions for national reconciliation have been set up in ten provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) in accordance with the Afghan Government's policy towards establishing peace and ending bloodshed on a nationwide scale.

The BAKHTAR news agency reports that on the commissions are workers, peasants, tribal elders, clergymen, and activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and of public organizations.

The commissions at their constituent meetings in Herat, Balkh, Paktia, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Jowxjan, Faryab, Nangarhar, Bamian, and Samangan Provinces discussed first-priority tasks in the field of national reconciliation, and planned out measures to accomplish them.

Meetings are taking place all over Afghanistan to discuss the decisions of the extraordinary plenary session of the PDPA Central Committee and of the documents adopted at the meetings of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the Supreme Special Commission for National Reconciliation.

The BAKHTAR news agency reports that a widely-representative jirgah took place in Wardag Province, with authoritative figures of the province attending.

They pointed out in their speeches that the PDPA's policy, which is aimed at developing Afghanistan along the lines of progress in an atmosphere of peace and security, met the interests of the entire Afghan people.

Representatives of Wardag population stated readiness actively to promote the implementation of the policy towards national reconciliation.

Meetings and jirgahs in support of the policy of the PDPA and the Afghan Government have also taken place in a number of other provinces of the DRA.

DRA DRUG SEIZURE, TRAFFICKING NETWORK REPORTED

PM091225 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 87 p 3

[Undated dispatch by "Our Own Correspondent" M Kozhukhov under the rubric "Kabul on the Line": "Fiasco of the 'Kings of White Death'"; first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The investigation of this case, which has caused a sensation in Kabul, does not promise to be easy: The organs of law and order have to solve an equation with many unknown quantities before all the culprits are in the dock. Some names and facts established during the interrogation of those who have been arrested are an investigatory secret and cannot be disclosed. Nonetheless, under the magnifying glass of the inquiry we can already see clearly the outlines of the trail left in Afghanistan by the international mafia of drug traffickers. It is already clear that, as has been the case dozens of times in other countries and on other continents, the intoxicating scent of the "white death" has a moldy smell here, too. Events developed as follows: A few weeks after the seizure in Moscow of a consignment of hashish worth about $30 million in transit from Afghanistan to the FRG in a container belonging to the U.S. firm Specific International and packed with currants, an operation to confiscate contraband freight had to be carried out at the Kabul International Airport customs house. The day before, its employees has discovered that an attempt would be made to ship a major consignment of drugs on a flight bound for Delhi. A special moment had been chosen to cross the border -- that day a government delegation was leaving for Moscow in an official visit. And all the airport services were occupied in ensuring the flight's security. So that one could safely count on a certain impatience in the customs house in these circumstances.

Although it is believed in Kabul that on this occasion the operation's success or failure suited the "heroin kings" to an equal degree.

In the event of success the drugs would reach their destination, filling the mafia's coffers. And in the event of failure? The provocations mechanism has been worked through: Powerful propaganda levers would be brought into action, and the international community would brand the "Kremlin satellites" dealing in heroin. This had already happened: First it was revolutionary Cuba which was outraged to find itself on the list of exporters of the "white death," then Sandinist Nicaragua was selected as the target for slander. Finally it was socialist Bulgaria's turn. But if the accusations there were pure calumny, the "Afghan trail" promised something more substantial. After all, if the operation failed in Kabul or at any point en route, the shadow of suspicion would inevitably fall on the Afghan Government delegation. And just try finding out who had contrived that strange coincidence of flights.

Kabul airport's freight depot was the final point on the journey of the 507 kg of drugs worth $10 million at Western black market prices. It was packed in specially prepared double-bottomed tin boxes packed with almonds. Almonds, like the currants in the "Moscow consignment," confuse the working dogs put on the scent of drugs. The dispatchers were caught red-handed right here at the airport. The operation had indeed ended in failure, but not in the failure counted on by the mafia of the "golden crescent."

That is the name given to the vast region at the intersection of the borders of Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan by the organizations struggling against the dissemination of drugs. In the past few years the "golden crescent" has become the biggest world center for the production of opium, hashish, and heroin. Of every 10 people who die from drugs in West Europe every year, at least 8 are victims of the "golden crescent." Approximately 70 percent of all the heroin which accumulates at U.S. police precincts is of the same origin. Just who are they, these uncrowned "kings" of the heroin mafia?

According to UN figures, in no other country of the world is such a large quantity of drugs confiscated as now falls into the hands of the Pakistani police. And although a law exists there punishing anyone discovered with more then 10 grams of heroin, it is Pakistan which has proved to be the center of the "golden crescent." To be more precise, its northwest border province -- the very province where the Afghan dushmans' main strongholds and training camps are situated. It is the dushmans who have taken on this terrible trade, exploiting the plight of the Pushtu tribes -- those cheap slaves on the fields of the drugs mafia.

The U.S. ROLLING STONE magazine writes that this entire region has become virtually just one big field of opium poppies and hemp -- the raw material for the production of a deadly poison. The Afghan counterrevolution has created a powerful infrastructure for growing and processing drugs: from mobile, virtually uncatchable collection points set up in jeeps to substantial, fully equipped laboratories. And although Islam forbids the consumption of drugs, one of these laboratories is the personal property of Hekmatyar, the leader of the mot fanatical Islamic counterrevolutionary party (Gilani). Another ringleader of the counterrevolution, and also a "worshipper of the Koran," also has his opium poppy crops. Well, as is well known, you must render unto God that which is God's...

It is believed that the dushman drug mafia's total budget runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. No, this money is far from going into the coffers of the "holy struggle" against the infidels, as the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE asserts in a recent report. It is the dushman ringleaders' personal "pocket money," so to speak.

It turns out that the latter are true to themselves here. A curious fact became known last summer. In sharing out the revenue from the sale of the latest consignment of heroin, this selfsame (Gulbeddin) Hekmatyar was incautious enough to leave out his close fellow fighter (Kazi Amin). Then (Amin) lost no time in revealing the secret of his boss' rapidly growing bank accounts. It emerged that in the case after profits, the bandits had "simplified" the technology for processing opium poppies. The drugs they supplied to the United States and West Europe, mortally dangerous in themselves, had become pure poison. A nice "thank-you" from the dushmans to the West, which is so concerned for the welfare of the Afghan "fighters for their faith!"

For all this, the production of drugs in the Pakistani border region bears the most minimal resemblance to "the cat which walked by itself." The Pakistani and U.S. intelligence services are familiar with the state of affairs: It is a rare dushman camp today which is without its foreign advisers. They not only lead the basmach gangs' operations; they also engage in their immediate professional duties -- collecting information through espionage. And that is without mentioning that the CIA's Pakistani residence is in general considered to be one of the biggest in the world. In brief, the agents of the Western and Pakistani special services, while they do not go out to weed the poppy fields themselves, at any rate share responsibility with the dushmans for the production and export to the West of tens of tons of "white death" which takes thousands of lives each year.

Citizens of Western countries have also been involved in the drugs case now under investigation in Kabul. It has been established with documentary corroboration that the smugglers had contacts with one Francois (Pilat), a French Embassy doctor. Several employees of the U.S. Pan American airline, including those who worked for the recently reorganized joint Afghan-U.S. "Ariana" company, are also involved. Incidentally, it emerges from a note confiscated from the smugglers that throughout the drugs' long journey to the consumer, the dangerous freight was to be shipped only by Pan American aircraft. It was being sent via Delhi to London, to one Ed (Khayborn), responsible for the "almonds" further fate.

It looks as though it was along precisely this route that a large consignment of hashish was sent last summer to San Francisco's black market "stores." The packets, weighing near 0.5 kg, bore the inscription "Afghanistan" accompanied by a drawing of an automatic rifle and an anti-Soviet slogan. As a local police official told a SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE correspondent at the time, "It is impossible to draw a distinction between the underground drug traffickers and the rebels in Afghanistan. They are one and the same people."

Precisely: It is impossible. A curious political boomerang. Is that not so? He who sows a poisoned wind...

SPECIALISTS DESIGN 2D STAGE OF KABUL AIRPORT

LD091016 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Leningrad January 9 TASS -- Soviet specialists have designed a project of reconstruction of Kabul airport's second stage.

Newest flight, take-off and landing control systems to be supplied by the USSR and Czhechoslovakia will provide for air traffic even in foul weather by ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] first category standards. The project is to be materialized by the year 1990, according to the agreement with the Afghan side.

DOBRYNIN, SRI LANKAN ENVOY DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD101941 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Neville Kanakaratne, ambassador of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the USSR, at the latter's request. During the meeting, they exchanged views on questions concerning Soviet-Sri Lankan relations, and touched on certain international problems, among them the situation in Asia and the Indian Ocean.

MAYORETS, INDIAN MINISTER HOLD DELHI TALKS

LD091412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The implementation of Soviet-Indian economic and technical cooperation plans provided for in documents signed during the official freindship visit to India by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has a great significance for the development of India's economy. This was stated by Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, during his meeting in Delhi with USSR Minister of Power and Electrification Mayorets. He underlined India's interest in the speediest implementation of these plans, which were drafted in the spirit of the Soviet-Indian summit.

SIKH 'SEPARATIST GANGS' THREATEN INDIAN UNITY

LD071317 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 7 Jan 87

["Giving a Rebuff to the Splitters" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi January 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Kotov reports:

The Indian security forces are carrying out large-scale operations against Sikh separatist gangs, operating in the north-western state of Punjab with external support. In Chandigarh, a large group of militants from the so-called "Commando Force of Khalistan" who were preparing a fresh act of sabotage, were arrested. The police had also eliminated a big weapons and ammunition depot in one of th buildings of the Golden Temple complex in the city of Amritsar.

Splitter elements are pursuing the aim of creating a serious threat to national unity, President Zail Singh of India told a ceremony in the city of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh state. He urged the Indian people to step up the struggle for strengthening the territorial integrity, freedom and security of the country, preventing fresh crimes of splitters directed against India's sovereignty.

International imperialism is broadly using reactionary groupings for the clandestine war against sovereign India, is trying to coordinate the sorties by the enemies of the Republic's unity in various parts of the country, a meeting in Bombay was told by A.B. Bardhan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. The working class, all the patriotic and progressive forces of the country are countering the plot of reaction against India through resolute actions in defence of security and free development of the republic, which accord with the vital interests of broad sections of the Indian people.

LAO LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR JUBILEE GREETINGS

PM091143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[Lao leaders' message of thanks to USSR leadership for anniversary greetings]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers:
Dear comrades!

Allow us to express profound gratitude to you for the warm greetings and best wishes sent to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and the Lao people on the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

We express firm confidence that the fraternal relations between Laos and the Soviet Union will continue to develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the benefit of the Lao and Soviet peoples and in the interests of the unity of the socialist community and world peace.

We take this opportunity to wish you and the entire fraternal Soviet people glorious success in the practical fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS 8TH PRK ANNIVERSARY

PM121031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by O. Shchedrov under the rubric "7 January Is the National Holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea": "Greeting the Future"]

[Excerpts] Today is the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was 8 years ago that the patriotic forces overthrew the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (it was later renamed the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense) has set itself the ultimate goal of turning the country into "a truly peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned state advancing toward socialism." This clear goal has united the broadest circles of Cambodian society under the banners of the United Front. [passage omitted]

It must be said that the PRK's successes could hae been considerably greater if the republic had not had to divert manpower and material resources to defend against the external threat. Vestiges of the Pol Pot gangs entrenched in Thailand are carrying out attacks on PRK territory. The Pol Pot supporters are receiving generous support from those forces which would like to return to the former usages of Cambodia. Not a day passes without reports on new acts of armed provocation on the Cambodian-Thai border.

The hopes of the young republic's enemies are in vain. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army in conjuction with the Vietnamese volunteers in the country at the request of the lawful government are safeguarding the PRK's sovereignty.

The PRK Government has frequently advocated the peaceful settlement of existing problems and the setting up of constructive dialogue to this end with its neighbors, the ASEAN countries. By agreement between the governments of Cambodia and Vietnam, the Vietnamese volunteers are being gradually withdrawn from the PRK. People's Kampuchea has expressed the readiness to initiate talks with representatives of the Khmer emigre groupings on condition that the criminal Pol Pot clique is abolished as a political force. This approach is encountering growing understanding in international circles. "The constructive proposals of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam open the way to the solution of the region's problems on a broad political basis and the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia," USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze noted at the 41st UN General Assembly session.

Cambodia is entering the ninth year of revolution with the confidence that despite difficulties and its enemies' intrigues the country's peaceful and happy future will be ensured.

SPECIALISTS AIDING CAMBODIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

OW090936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0610 GMT 7 Jan 87

[From "Cambodia: The Path to Restoration" program, presented by correspondent Yuriy Kochanov]

[Excerpt] Cambodia -- a country in which 90 percent of the population are peasants, a country that lived through a terrible tragedy in which more than one-third of the total population perished -- is entering the era of space communication. It took only a few months to erect an Intersputnik station here. The construction of auxiliary buildings is still in progress. A group of Soviet specialists is setting up the equipment.

Cambodian televison is already receiving a steady signal from the Orbita program from Moscow. This ensures reliable, bilateral contact with the outside world -- in the first place, telephone contact. Soon the station will be officially opened. [passage omitted]

U.S. USING MILITARY 'BLACKMAIL' ON NEW ZEALAND

LD081823 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Canberra January 8 TASS -- A bill sponsored in U.S. Congress aims to make it harder for New Zealand to obtain American military aid, the Australian press reported today.

The bill's sponsor William Broomfield, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said it was a "response" to New Zealands denial of port facilities to U.S. naval ships with nuclear weapons.

Late last year the U.S. secretary of the navy, John Lehman, urged economic sanctions against New Zealand. However, Washington cannot scare the government of that country with threats and blackmail.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand said in Wellington that his country had never asked the United States for military aid and that the new bill would by no means make it change its policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RYZHKOV VISIT TO FINLAND

Attends Reception

LD081734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1658 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 8 Jan (TASS) -- [Passage omitted] In the afternoon, N.I. Ryzhkov held a press conference for the journalists covering the visit.

In the evening a reception was held in the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of N.I. Ryzhkov's official visit to the Finnish Republic. Present at the reception were the Finnish president, M. Koivisto, K. Sorsa, Finnish statesmen and public figures, and representatives of business circles.

The reception passed off in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

Tours Nokia Computer Company

LD091450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on a visit to Finland, has toured the Nokia computer company. It is one of the oldest firms in Finland, founded in the middle of the last century. At present Nokia is a very big concern with many interests, specializing in the production of computer hardware, engineering goods, and the chemical industry.

In the postwar years the company started active cooperation with Soviet enterprises and organizations. It buys from the Soviet Union electronics and instrument-building industry goods, and communications equipment. In turn, the firm supplies our country with electronics for industry, communications equipment, cable, radio-technical, and other goods.

The eminent Soviet guest visited an exhibition of finished goods. At the computer hardware works he expressed an interest in the work of the latest industrial equipment, use of computers, and automated design systems.

Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, gave a luncheon in honor of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. Present at the luncheon were the members of the Soviet delegation, representatives of the Government of Finland, and other officials. The luncheon was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Finnish Communists

LD092138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Finland on an official visit, has met with Tammisola, vice chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], and with General Secretary Vainiponpaa. A meeting also took place with the leaders of the SKP Organizations Central Committee, Chairman Sinisalo, and General Secretary Kajanoja.

Comrade Ryzhkov informed the Finnish comrades of the Soviet (?Communists') purposeful activities in implementing the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th party congress, and noted the inseparable link between the CPSU's domestic policy and the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course.

The Finnish comrades described their activities, noting in particular that the successes of socialism in the USSR and its dynamic, constructive foreign policy are of great importance to all forces of social progress in the world.

Both sides stressed the special importance of the Soviet proposals put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the buildup of efforts by all states, political, and social circles, and the development of a movement of mass public protest against the threat of nuclear war and for ensuring security and a peaceful future for the peoples.

During the meetings questions of the development of Soviet-Finnish relations were also touched upon, and the mutual intention was confirmed to actively assist the strengthening of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in all spheres.

Taking part in the conversations, which passed off in a friendly atmosphere, was Comrade Sobolev, the USSR ambassador to Finland.

Ryzhkov Greeted on Return

LD091646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned from Helsinki to Moscow today. He was there on an official visit on the invitation of the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, and the Finnish Government.

At the airport in Moscow, Comrade Ryzhkov was met by Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Zyakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and others.

Visit Viewed As Success

LD101104 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Kartsev writes:

Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ended his official visit to Finland. The Soviet head of government had detailed and constructive talks with President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on the current condition of and prospects for Soviet-Finnish relations and current international problems.

The talks, which passed in the traditional spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, demonstrated anew that the main factors of the development of bilateral cooperation, stable and immune to the ebb and flow of international politics, in different fields remained trust and equal partnership. Those factors were reflected in the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Nikolay Rzykhov said in his speech at the dinner given by the president that "the leaders of Finland well understand Soviet foreign policy, just as we understand Finland's policy. Even if there is some lack of understanding, we quickly find a way of clarifying one problem or another."

A new political thinking on international problems was manifest in the course of the visit. The sides expressed the confidence that there still were possibilities to stem dangerous world developments. To this end it is necessary to make use of ways to a nuclear weapon-free world, which were opened in the Icelandic capital, and to implement the idea of an all-embracing system of international security. The USSR and Finland called for broader cooperation among all the countries and peoples in the efforts to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Tangible concrete results in the practical cooperation of the two countries were achieved during the visit. A protocol on the trade turnover and payments in 1987 was signed. It reflects the desire of the Soviet Union and Finland to boost their trade to the highest possible level.

Both our countries, which have been trail-blazers in the development of contacts between states with different political systems ever since the war, again demonstrated their commitment to a search for new forms and ways of cooperation. Agreements were concluded during the visit on cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and on prompt notification about accidents at atomic power stations. A new, advanced form of cooperation in trade and the economy, offering great benefits to both countries, was introduced with the signing of a number of contracts with Finish companies on joint ventures in Soviet territory.

There is every reason to say that Nikolay Ryzhkov's visit was a success.

Finnish Social Democrats' View

LD101252 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 10 TASS -- The Finnish Social Democratic Party (SDP) regards the official visit to the country by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as an example of the strength of the relations of trust between the USSR and Finland.

The SDP Executive Committee's statement circulated here points out the usefulness of bilateral relations in many fields.

The statement highly appreciates the USSR's activities aimed at preventing nuclear war, the Soviet Union's desire for nuclear disarmament, as well as the Soviet unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

During the exchange of views, the statement points out, much attention was also devoted to Finland's and the Soviet Union's initiatives on strengthening security and building confidence in the north of Europe.

Pointing out the importance of the agreements signed during the visit, the SDP emphasises the two countries' mutual striving for trade-and-economic dialogue at the highest level.

The Finnish Social Democratic Party, the statement says, will continue actively to develop the policy of peaceful coexistence between the two countries as well as to work for renewal and enrichment of economic, scientific and cultural contacts between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Finnish CP Lauds Visit

LD011554 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Helsinki January 11 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Organizations of the Communist Party of Finland (United) has issued a statement here, saying that the official visit to this country by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has opened new vistas for cooperation between the two countries.

The visit, it said, had confirmed the Soviet Union's consistent desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation with Finland, which were based on trust.

The talks had borne out that the two countries shared stands on the key problems of peace, security in Europe, including its north, and disarmament, the statement said.

It added it was especially important to develop bilateral cooperation, based on the Soviet-Finnish 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Resistance, at a time when the United States and NATO were endeavoring to reject the possibility of peaceful and equal communication between countries and heightening confrontation by means of positions-of-strength policy.

TALKS WITH SWEDEN ON BALTIC DELIMITATION RESUME

LD081028 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Negotiations between Sweden and the Soviet Union on delimitation of the sea areas in the Baltic were resumed today. There is great reticence concerning the talks and nothing has been revealed on the content or duration of the discussions.

The Swedish delegation is led by Ambassador Lennart Myrsten.

IRAQ SUPPORTS CALL FOR ENDING GULF CONFLICT

LD102138 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad January 10 TASS -- Iraq has officially supported the USSR's call for ending the Iran-Iraq conflict and solving the existing problems at the negotiating table. This call is contained in the statement by the Soviet Government.

An official spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry today said that Iraq was prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union or any othe country to put an end to the conflict once and for all and establish lasting peace.

LIBYA ACCEPTS ALGERIAN PROPOSAL ON CHAD

LD101403 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Tripoli January 10 TASS -- Libya agreed to Algeria's proposal on a solution to the Chadian problem within an African framework under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, says a statement by an official spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison for the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The statement points out that Libya accepts Algeria's proposals, proceeding from its invariable desire for security and stability in Chad through national reconciliation which would rule out imperialist interference.

At the same time the official spokesmen of the bureau emphasises that while accepting this proposal, which is aimed at solving the Chadian problem by peaceful means, the Jamahiriyah warns African and public opinion that France doubles the supply of arms and combat equipment to Chad and continues to concentrate its troops there. Thereby, Paris is still engaged in fanning up the flames of the civil war in Chad.

The main cause of the war has been the years-long military presence and armed interference of France in the internal affairs of the Chadian people, which fully accords with her hegemonist aspirations in that African country.

KAZAKH MUSLIM LEADER VISITS CAIRO FOR TALKS

LD101431 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo January 10 TASS -- Mufti Shamsuddin Khan ibn Ziyauddin Khan Babakhan, chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, arrived in Cairo today. The mufti said in an interview on arrival that Egypt, one of the largest countries of the Middle and Near East, was the site of the world-famous Islamic Al-Azhar University, which the mufti himself had graduated from a quarter century previously. In the course of a week-long [word indistinct], the Soviet Moslem leader is planning to meet the chief officers of Al-Azhar University and Egyptian Moslem leaders, discuss with them ways of broadening relations of friendship between the Moslems of the two countries, and also do the sights and see historical monuments in Egypt.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO MEXICAN SCHOOLBOY'S LETTER

LD120800 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City January 12 TASS -- I am happy to have received a reply from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said Eric Arturo Careaga de la Pascua. The Soviet leader's response is a source of hope of the future for the younger generation, for all peoples, he told Soviet newsmen. I know how much the Soviet Union is doing in order to ensure peace on earth. If the leaders of the other countries strive for peace as the Soviet leaders do, I am sure that there will be no war on earth.

The 14-year-old secondary school pupil from the city of Ensenada in the north of Mexico addressed a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev saying: "I am addressing you because I am afraid of nuclear war between the USSR and the USA. There will be neither victors nor defeated ones in it, but millions of innocent people -- fathers, mothers and children -- will die. If the USSR and the USA are so powerful and clever, why not work together to make the world, in which we live, a better place? Why not live like a big and happy family? Since we are all brothers and sisters."

Eric Arturo requested the Soviet leader to do his utmost to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. "I hope that there will be peace and fiendship between the USSR and the USA," he wrote.

Mikhail Gorbachev warmly thanked the Mexican schoolboy for his letter and asked that the following message be conveyed to him: You may rest assured that you coveyed in the USSR, the entire Soviet people share your concern for the destiny of peace in connection with the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union will further do everything in its power to prevent a nuclear conflagration and uphold peace.

At the request of the Soviet leadership, Mikhail Gorvachev's response has been conveyed to the Mexican teenager in Ensenada by USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev.

TOLKUNOV SENDS REGRETS TO NICARAGUAN LEADERSHIP

PA082346 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] Lev Nikolyaevich Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, has addressed a message to Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, excusing himself for not being able to attend the ceremony to promulgate the new Nicaraguan Constitution on 9 January for health reasons. This is the text of the Message:

Dear Comrade Nunez:

As a member of the Interparliamentary Union's executive committee, I want to thank you for your invitation to participate in the 9 January event to sign and promulgate the Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Unfortunately, my health condition does not permit me to honor this invitation at present. The USSR Parliamentary Group will be represented by Deputy Chairman A.S. Yeliseyev, whom I hereby recommend as an executive committee member.

Best regards for 1987.
[Signed] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group

NICARAGUA ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUTION 9 JAN

New Rights Enumerated

LD101133 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Managua January 10 TASS -- January 9 became an historic day in the life of the Nicaraguan people: the country's new constitution entered into force.

At a ceremony in Managua the fundamental law was signed by the republic's President Daniel Ortega, and Carlos Nunez president of the National Assembly.

The country's first-ever truly democratic constitution sealed the anti-imperialist people's character of the Sandinista people's revolution and the basic political and social rights of the working people, such as, in particular, the right to the administration of the state, to work, medical service, and education.

Nicaragua, the constitution proclaims rejects any forms of exploitation and oppression and expresses solidarity with all peoples who struggle for their national liberation.

State of Emergency Declared

LD101445 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Managua January 10 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has suspended some articles of the just adopted national constitution in view of the continuous military, political and economic aggression of the United States and acts of terrorism perpetrated by the contras, thus confirming the state of emergency throughout the territory of the country.

A governmental statement released here on Friday says that some provisons of the constitution, such as the right of the Nicaraguans to the freedoms of movement, to information, to demonstrations, to unite in associations and to strike, will be suspended for one year.

The state of emergency was first called in Nicaragua in March 1982 in view of the establishment, arming and training by the U.S. of a mercenary Somocista army and its acts of terrorism against the republic, and also because of other Washington's acts of aggression.

KAZAKH PLENUM REPLACES COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

LD101638 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT to Jan 87

[Text] Information report on the plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

On 10 January there was a [word indistinct] plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum discussed the work of the agro-industrial complex of the republic in increasing output of livestock products and improving their supply to the population in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the Kazakh SSR.

A report was delivered by (Bukasov), candidate member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the republic.

Taking part in the debates on the report were: Mandybayev, first secretary of Alma-Ata Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; Milkin, first secretary of the East Kazakhstan Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; (?Bogdatov), senior shepherd on the (Bilibayev) Sovkhoz in Semipalatinsk Oblast; (Artimuk), director of the Railway sovkhoz in Turgay Oblast; Inkarbayev, chairman of the Executive Committee of Karaganda Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; (Bugnov), first secretary of Sovietskiy Raykom in North Kazakhstan Oblast; (Tambov), chairman of the Mayskiy Rayon in Pavlodar Oblast; (Talavarskiy), chairman of the 40 years of October sovkhoz in (Potuyskiy) Rayon on Taldy-Kurgan Oblast.

The plenum was addressed by Gennadiy Vasiliyevich Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum passed a resolution on the subject under discussion, which will be published in the press. The plenum passed a resolution on the formation of a commission of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Commission for Nationalities; and Intranationalities; Relations [po natsionalnym i mezhnatsionalnym otnosheniyam]

Organizational matters were examined: The plenum released Miroshkhin from the duties of second secretary and member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo in connecion with his transfer to other work.

The plenum elected Kubashev, who was working as first secretary of Semipalatinsh Obkom, second secretary and member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. The plenum released Kalikov from the duties of chairman of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission in connection with retirement on pension.

Mikhambetov was confirmed as chairman of the party Control Commission of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, having been working as second secretary of Aktyubinsk Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum confirmed (Ignatov) as editor of the republican newspaper KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA.

Taking part in the plenum were Zakharchenko and (Konikov), senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Commission Session Held

LD101620 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] A session of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held on 10 January, at which the results of the commission's activities in 1986 were examined. (Ryabov), chairman of the commission, delivered a report on this matter.

It was pointed out at the session that the Auditing Commission has not yet taken the proper measures to restructure its activities in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the new regulations on auditing commissions. The tasks in improving these activities were set out. The plan for the work of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan for 1985 was ratified at the session.

KOLBIN'S REPLACEMENT IN ULYANOVSK POST NAMED

LD121156 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Ulyanovsk January 12 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Ulyanovsh Region Committee of the CPSU today relieved Gennadiy Kolbin, who has been elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, of the duties of first secretary of the CPSU Committee of this region.

Yuriy Samsonov, formerly second secretary of the Ulyanovsh Region Party Committee, was elected its first secretary.

PRAVDA ARTICLE EXPOSES CORRUPT KAZAKH OFFICIALS

PM091057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[Report by correspondents G. Dildyayev and A. Petrushov under the rubric "Party Life: Returning to a Previous Item": "More About Old Connections"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- The report "Old Connections,' published in PRAVDA on 11 October, produced a large number of readers' letters. The tone of most of the reactions was forthright and insistent: Relationships between friends or relatives must not be allowed to influence the work sphere, the solution of cadre matters. Strict action must be taken against those who use their official positions to promote unsuitable working people and protect them from just punishment, who fail to heed the opinions and advice of labor collectives.

"I will say that the 'Old Connections' article was very timely," R. Aybekov writes from Pavlodar. "It must be frankly admitted that it touches on a burning issue. Favoritism nepotism, and vendettas cause an enormous amount of damage. It is time it was discussed openly. The more openness there is in the struggle against such outrageous phenomena the more quickly they will disappear."

"The article is correct when it says: A man is rich who has friends and relatives and can get help and support from them," M. Medvbayeva from Chimkent Oblast reflects. "I have a comparatively small number of relatives, but we get on well and we place a high value on purity in mutual relations. Whenever one of my brothers has tripped up we have all worried about him, but we have not sought to involve people who have influence."

Some letters report specific instances of favoritism the evil power of old connections, contravening legal as well as moral norms.

Now let us look at the official reply to the item. As O. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committe, told the editorial board, it was examined at a Central Committee Bureau session. The facts expounded in it were deemed to be correct. The Central Committee Bureau 1 August resolution restoring M. Abakanov, former first secretary of Shetskiy party Raykom in Dzhezkazgan Oblast, to the ranks of the CPSU was revoked on the grounds of insufficient cause. For his failure to lead the rayon party organization, which resulted in flagrant mismanagement and inflated reports, and for abusing his official position M. Abakanov was expelled from the CPSU. Under an order to the oblast agro-industrial committee he was relieved of the post of deputy chairman of the Zhanaarkinskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association.

Equally concrete measures were adopted in respect of the other "heroes" of the item. But it is still necessary to continue the discussion about old connections. This is demanded not only by the readers' mailbag, but by cases well known to the republic's party aktiv where the actual "services" of certain working people relieved of their posts in the past have been hushed up. Who were their guardians? Why were these facts not given due political appraisal?

First let us investigate how M. Abakanov managed to get his party card back, having been expelled from the party by a Dzhezkazgan Party Obkom plenum. Addressing the Central Committee Bureau session, A. Kalikov, chairman of the party commission under the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, who had been ordered to quickly prepare materials on M. Abakanov's appeal, talked about the circumstances of the examination of the former raykom first secretary's personal file.

After the bureau session we met with Amanzhol Kalikovich [Kalikov] and studied the facts of the case again. Here is what happened. Having filed his appeal, M. Abakanov obtained, through his former assistant D. Bekezhanov, and appointment with the former first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. Subsequently the party commission was directed to prepare a draft bureau resolution on M. Abakanov;s appeal, resolving the matter in his favor.

"I could not ignore the order," A. Kalikov said. "The draft resolution was submitted to the Central Committee General Section on 31 July. The commission session was fixed for 7 August and a telegram was sent to M. Abakanov inviting him to attend. But the session did not take place, because on 1 August, after consultation, the bureau decided to restore his party membership."

"The article said that it was not your first encounter with him."

"Yes, 5 years ago we checked out reports about his unseemly actions. He should have been expelled then, but someone saved him. I must say that the party control commission does not always receive support when it is examining the results of checks on letters about individual leaders' incorrect actions."

The case of former "Kazakhtelefilm" studio director K. Akhmetov is a typical example. Reports of his abuses and his false statements on joining the party began to appear back in 1982. Checks established that "Akhmetov, when a student at the All-Union State Institute o Cinematography, was found to have been stealing verious valuables from his comrades in the same hostel, as a result of which he was expelled from the institute and convicted by a people's court." On joining the CPSU in 1980, he concealed the conviction.

Moreover, in the form and in the curriculum vitae there was no mention of the period of study at the Cinematography Institute, it was falsely stated that during that period he had been working in the ministry of grain products system.

During his spell as studio director, Akhmetov repeatedly abused his official position and stole state funds. But the criminal case against him was dismissed.

The Kalininskiy party Raykom in Alma-Ata behaved in an equally "principled" manner. The primary party organization unanimously expelled Akhmetov from the CPSU because of his misdemeanors. That was on 12 February 1986. The party raykom, which let 6 months go by before examining the party organization's decision, deemed it correct, but did not back it and confined itself to a reprimand and record card endorsement. It was not until November this year that the Alma-Ata party gorkom made a proper assessment of K. Akhmetov's actions. He was expelled from the party.

Deputy Health Minister B. Nurgaziyev also figured in party Control Commission materials over a substantial period. The materials were prepared 4 years ago. We will not list all the facts relating to his "unsatisfactory" activity. We will cite just one passage: "He does all the selection and placement of cadres in subordinate departments himself, without regard for their work and moral qualities."

The party Control Commission rightly recommended that the Central Committee raise the question of relieving B. Nurgaziyev of his post and severely reprimand him. But the results of the checks were not promptly examined by anyone anywhere...

In Geological engineering one talks of quicksand. It is a big worry to builders of underground installations -- subways, pits, mines.

But we have also heard the word in a different situation and in a different connection altogether. The talk was of a senior staffer, and our interlocutor was being hostile toward him: "What kind of a leader is he? Like quicksand, he is swollen with pride, he has surrounded himself with toadies, he does not work, he just floats with the current..."

Aptly put, indeed! People who foster unsuitable methods of leadership, demoralize their subordinates, and cause the work in hand to break down are doing a great deal of damage. The party committee's stance is important here: What is its attitude toward quicksand leaders?

In Kazakhstan at the moment, centrally and locally, a great deal is being done to bring the businesslike, critical spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress into the life of the entire republican party organization. Upright, enterprising, and honest people are coming into the leadership of party committees, soviet ispolkoms, and economic bodies. They are trying to effect changes in cadres' thinking and to overcome passive attitudes and obsolete stereotypes. But as the growing mailbag at PRAVDA's Kazakhstan correspondents' center shows, the restructuring process is slow and is encountering sophisticated resistance on the part of those who have compromised themselves, but who are keeping afloat with the aid of old connections.

"I will briefly relate one story," P. Salyukov writes from Alma-Ata. "Everyone has heard of the abnormal creative situation at the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Meadow and Pasture Farming. [paragraph continues]

"The institute's prestige collapsed completely when, as a result of the falsification of data in a dissertation, the USSR Higher Certification Commission Presidium rejected the special council's request that Zh. Zhambakin be awarded the degree of doctor of agricultural sciences and deprived him of the right to reapply. Subsequently the discredited director, who had also been concealing a previous conviction, was released "in connection with his transfer to other work" and was appointed chief of a scientific research institute department -- a department he had been in charge of before on a dual post basis, the department where he had forged the data. On the party side, he got away with a severe reprimand. With the support of friends, Zhambakin forced all 'dissenters' to leave the scientific research institute and he falsified experimental data again."

It is a typical feature of the republic that many penalized personnel who had made a mess of things or besmirched their reputation through immoral behavior did not quit their leadership posts, did not transfer to ordinary work. More often than not they moved from one leadership seat to another.

In Talgarskiy Rayon of late serious abuses by farm leaders have been uncovered. Some of them, "Luch Vostoka" Kolkhoz Chairman K. Zhandybayev and "Alma-Ata" Kolkhoz Chairman A. Smykov, for example, faced criminal action and were convicted. All these people had been promoted by the party raykom, headed by A. Terzeman. However, he was not punished; he was transferred to the post of chief of the Alma-Ata Oblast Administration of the State Labor Savings Bank.

"Old connections, like parasites, infect the consciousness and poison faith in social justice," war and labor veterans from Dizhambul Oblast T. Makashev, N. Tokkuliyev, T. Kenzhebekov, and others state. "There is no memory of former Sarysuskiy Raykom First Secretary A. Nurkenov having ever done a good deed. He messed up the economy of what was once a leading rayon, he suppressed criticism and self-criticism, and he "raised" many toadies and fawners. Then what? He was appointed chairman of the agro-industrial complex workers' trade union obkom."

"And do you know why these notorious old connections are so hardy?" a group of people from Alma-Ata -- who did not give their names -- wrote. "You must seek their roots above, now below. If we are seriously talking about restructuring in our republic, it must concern all components, from primary party organization to Central Committee in the case of the republic's Communist Party. But in practice the unpleasant truth and the acute criticism concern selection and the targets are essentially the executive personnel, not those who give the orders. Doesn't this explain why some of our party committees and the republican Central Committee itself have been untouchable?"

Similar ideas are voiced in a letter from Karaganda: "For many the arrest of republican Motor Transport Minister A. Karavayev was a bolt from the blue. But even when he was chief of the oblast motor transport administration he was living beyond his means, obsequiously carrying out, at the state's expense, the requests of the city and oblast bosses and the sector leadership."

As the letters note, those who have tried to flout party principles, Soviet laws, and citizens' rights have often been treated in the republic with indulgence and tolerance. For example, A. Askarov and K. Aukhadiyev, former first secretaries of Chimkent and Alma-Ata party obkoms; former minister of higher and secondary specialized education T. Katayev and the present incumbent K. Naribayev;1 former rector of the Kazakh State University U. Dzholdasbekov; former chief of the Central Committee Science and Educational establishments Section S. Temirbekov, and others.

Their errors are not trivial, but political. It is they who have been introducing unsuitable methods of selecting cadres and staffing VUZ's on tribal lines or on the basis of where people come from. For many years the students at the Kazakh State University journalism and law faculties came mainly from the republic's southern oblasts. The Alma-Ata contingent held sway in the journalism department's Russian section, and less than 31 percent of the students were Russians. A similar situation existed at other VUZ's.

There was a failure to make a prompt, principled assessment of the actions of the former leaders of the Alma-Ata Party Gorkom and Gorispolkom who distributed apartments without regard for precedence -- in response to verbal or written orders from certain senior personnel, including people from the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. These disgraceful activities were taking place despite the acute housing shortage in the city.

It must be said that at the moment the republic's law-enforcement bodies are tidying up the housing situation. Some residents have been taken off the housing list for contravening the rules. Protests have been lodged against people who have illegally obtained better apartments. But this just action is encountering fierce resistance. As a consequence some children of influential people are continuing to live in luxurious, "fashionably" decorated apartments.

There have been many letters written by people anxiously reporting instances of scores being settled, of revenge and persecution. Again the ringleaders are the "quicksand" types who have moved from seat to seat as a result of old connections or because they come from the same area as someone else. On the pretext of restructuring and strengthening of discipline, they would deal with any cadres who got in their way and would blacken their names.

Phenomena of this kind have been sharply condemned at meetings of Communists and Komsomol members and working people in connection with the manifestations of nationalism that occurred in Alma-Ata. At present the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and party organizations are taking the necessary steps to resolutely improve the patriotic and international education, training, and placement of cadres and deepen fraternal ties with the other republics of the Soviet Union.

ADZHAR OFFICIALS FAIL IN ANTI-DRUG MEASURES

PM081155 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jan 87 p 2

[Report by G. Emiridze, first secretary of Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom: "Strictly According to Party Principles"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On 7 December 1986 our newspaper carried the article "Duel." It described how drug addicts had been sheltered in the republic psychiatric hospital of the Adzhar ASSR and how N. Kikava, an employee in the narcological laboratory, who had been struggling against abuses, had fallen into disfavor. The editors have received a reply, which is published below.

In connection with the newspaper article we report that the facts relating to the activity of the republic psychiatric hospital, the narcological services, and also the internal affairs organs in exposing, diagnosing [ekspertiza], and treating drug addicts have been studied by Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom in conjunction with representatives of the Medical Workers Trade Union Central Committee, the USSR Health Ministry, the Georgian SSR Health Ministry and MVD, and the ADzhar ASSR Prosecutor's Office.

The facts cited in the article have been confirmed.

A special session of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom Bureau discussed the question "On the Results of a Study of the Facts Set Forth in the Article 'Duel.'" The work of the Adzhar ASSR Health Ministry and MVD and of Batumi Gorkom and Khelvachaurskiy Raykom of the Georgian Communist Party in eradicating drug addiction was deemed unsatisfactory.

G. Tsivadze, Adzhar ASSR ministry of health; D. Mikeladze, Adzhar ASSR minister of internal affairs; and N. Gogitidze, first secretary of Khelvachaurskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom, have been severely reprimanded for relaxing control over the narcological services' activity.

T. Mgeladze, chief doctor of the republic psychiatric hospital and CPSU member, has been dismissed from his post and given a severe reprimand entered in his report card for gross violations in organizing the diagnosis and treatment of drug addicts, lack of control, and failure to take decisive measures to instill order in the work of the narcological department.

CPSU member T. Bregvadze has been given a severe reprimand entered in his report card for poor control over the management's activity, unscrupulousness, and making a mess of the work of the hospital's primary party organization. The obkom bureau considered his continued work as secretary of the party organization inexpedient.

A. Dolidze, chief of the clinical laboratory, has been expelled from the CPSU and removed from her post for self-assumed power and arbitrariness in organizing the drawing up and recording of medical documentation.

A. Tsotsoriya, former chief doctor of the hospital, has been expelled from the CPSU.

D. Kh. Tsulukidze, Adzhar ASSR deputy finance minister and CPSU member, and N. Bezhanidze, chairman of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Trade Union Oblast Committee and CPSU member, have been given severe reprimands entered in their report card for influencing officials.

R.R. Diasamidze, chief of the Adzhar ASSR MVD Criminal Investigation Department and CPSU member, has been given a reprimand entered in his report card for failing to ensure effective leadership of the corresponding Batumi City Internal Affairs Department service and failing to take measures for the timely exposure and elimination of existing serious shortcomings in organizing the struggle against drug addiction. V.V. Shanidze, deputy chief of the Adzhar ASSR MVD Criminal Investigation Department and CPSU member, has been severely reprimanded; T.M. Pirtskhalaishvili, chief of the Batumi City Internal Affairs Department Political Section, has been given a severe reprimand entered in his report card, and the question of the inexpediency of his continuing to hold his post has been put to the leadership and the political department of the Georgian SSR MVD. T.G. Mzhavanadze, chief of the Batumi City Internal Affairs Department, has been severely reprimanded.

The Adzhar ASSR Prosecutor's Office and MVD have been charged with studying the facts exposed by the commission and making a corresponding assessment of them.

The Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom Party Committee is charged with studying the fact of the Khelvachaurskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom's dragging out of the examination of the personal case of L. Mzhavanadze, former employee of the psychiatric hospital and CPSU member. [paragraph continues]

The Adzhar ASSR Health Ministry is entrusted with examining the question of the personal responsibility of M. Kikaleishvili, chief narcologist of the Adzhar ASSR.

The Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom Bureau has outlined specific measures to galvanize the activity of party, soviet, and administrative organs and public organizations in the struggle against drug addiction.

The materials on the facts disregarded by the internal affairs organs and the republic psychiatric hospital have been passed for examination to the Adzhar ASSR Prosecutor's Office and MVD.

The bureau's materials have been published in the oblast newspapers SOVETSKAYA ADZHARIYA and SABCHOTA ADZHARA.

VORONEZH OBKOM CHIEF IGNATOV REPLACED BY KABASIN

LD101529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] A plenum of the Voronezh Obkom took place today and considered an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Ignatov from his duties as obkom first secretary in connection with his confirmation as deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

Comrade Kabasin, who has been working as deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has been elected first secretary of the Voronezh Obkom.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Razumov, first deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

DOLGIKH IN KIEV, GOMEL OBLASTS; VIEWS CHERNOBYL

PM121202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

["Trip to Chernobyl AES and Rayons of Kiev and Gomel Oblasts"]

[Text] From 7 to 9 January Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Chernobyl AES and rayons of Kiev and Gomel Oblasts. He focused upon questions concerning the future implementation of large-scale measures to eliminate the aftermath of the breakdown at this power station, of ensuring its safe operation, of carrying out decontamination work, and of providing for the employment and everyday needs of the evacuated population.

At Chernobly AES he familiarized himself with the work of the two power generating units in operation, with preparations for putting the third unit into operation, and with the organization of servicing the protective structures of the damaged reactor. In his conversations with the power station's workers he noted that the startup and stable work of the power units significantly contributes to ensuring a reliable electricity supply for the country's southern areas. Some 2.8 billion kilowatt hours have already been generated. The need was discussed to strictly observe technological discipline, to constantly raise the qualifications of operatives [obsluzhivayushchiy personal], to improve provisions for their everyday needs, and to strengthen industrial safety measures.

In Chernobyl, with the government commission and the leading officials of the relevant ministries and departments, of the party and local soviet bodies of the Ukrainian SSR participating, the state of affairs and plans for further work to eliminate the aftermath of the breakdown at Chernobyl were examined. Special attention was paid to ensuring the efficient realization of the entire set of measures specified by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers on this matter, to raising the effectiveness of the decontamination of the territory of the AES and of the adjacent area, and to the protection of the Dnepr Water Basin. It was stressed that the new stage of work requires a high level of organization and a scientific basis for the decisions being made.

Having visited the tour-of-duty settlement Zelenyy Mys and Borodyanko Rayon in Kiev Oblast, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee acquainted himself with the living conditions of the operatives [operatsionny personal] and the AES construction workers, and also of the evacuated population, inquired about the conditions of their life the provision of employment for them, and the organization of trade and medical services.

In Bragin, in Gomel Oblast, jointly with the leaders of party and local soviet bodies of the Belorrusian SSR progress in work was examined and the next tasks to eliminate the aftermath of the Chernobyl breakdown, which had affected a number of rayons of the republic, were specified. In his tour of the Oblast Comrade Dolgikh was accompanied by Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorrusian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Kamay, first secretary of the Gomel Obkom.

At the conference in Kiev questions of the planning and the organization of the construction of Slavutich, the new power engineering workers' town, was discussed. The great importance was stressed of an accelerated fulfillment of this work, of ensuring its high quality, of the integrated development of the town, of solving transport problems in good time and of creating the production base necessary for this.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Dolgikh.

Taking part in the work of the conference were leading officials of a number of ministries and departments of the USSR, of party and local soviet bodies of the Ukraine, and also of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, whose building organizations are rendering aid in the construction of the town.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Kiev visited the "Paton" Electric Welding Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and acquainted himself with the work to create and introduce progressive technology, equipment and materials.

A conversation took place at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Accompanying the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on his tour of Kiev Oblast were:

Comrade Shcherbina, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman;

Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers;

Comrade Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee;

Comrade Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom; and leading officials of a number of ministries and departments of the Soviet Union.

MINSK PAPER REPORTS BIRYUKOVA BELORUSSIA VISIT

PM091441 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Belta report: "The Time for Qualititative Changes"]

[Text] On 25-29 December A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the republic.

Together with Comrade N.N. Slyunkov and other republic leaders A.P. Biryukova familiarized herself with the organization of work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee directives relating to expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and of state and cooperative trade in these goods and also acquainted herself with the development of the services areas. She visited the Krupskaya Sewn Goods Production Association, a worsted goods combine, and the "Termoplast" plant in Minsk, an experimental footwear factory and a silk textile production association in Mogilev, and the Orsha Linen Combine as well as exhibitions of currently produced goods and commodities to be manufactured in the future organized at enterprises and at the Republic Fashion House. In Orsha she had a meeting and conversation with the leaders and local industrial and consumer service enterprises in Vitebsk Oblast.

A.P. Biryukova and the comrades accompanying her devoted particular attention to ways of renewing as quickly as possible the range of goods produced, subject to changes in fashion and demand, and also to the problems of unifying associated branches into cooperatives for the purpose of ensuring that enterprises producing the goods concerned are provided with high quality raw and other materials and dyestuffs. Long-term programs to expand the range and improve the quality of goods more fully satisfying the needs of various groups of the population must be drawn up without delay.

She supported work begun in the republic to bring consumer goods production output up to the level of the wages fund at all nonspecialist enterprises in the near future. Although the market is well provided to some extent with goods in popular demand, there is a keenly felt shortage of high quality goods meeting purchasers' highest demands. Enterprises' efforts must be concentrated on radically restructuring sectors and production units manufacturing goods for the population. These products must be on a par with the best analogous foreign models in terms of their technical standard and consumer qualities.

A.P. Biryukova visited Minsk's No. 2 House of Fashion, the "Mechta" hairdressing salon, the New Year fair at the Komarovskiy market in Minsk, and a number of the republic's trade enterprises, where she was acquainted with the experience of improving management of the sector and with progressive forms of organzing state and cooperative trade in industrial goods and foodstuffs, and particularly in fashionable goods for young people. She discussed and analyzed measures connected with overcoming as soon as possible the problem of the republic having fallen behind in its fulfillment of the plan for retail trade in the 1st year of the 5-year period and also with overcoming the population's inadequate provision with goods. In the new year trade is to go over to complete financial autonomy, self-financing, and self-sufficiency. The mechanism of contractual prices must be more fully utilized for this purpose and labor collectives producing high quality goods must be encouraged.

Sector leaders have been instructed to more actively improve progressive forms of trade, improve interaction between trade organizations and industry, and be more flexible in their maneuvering of commodity resources.

Stress was placed on the need to more rapidly develop the network of own-brand stores, which are also expected to become centers for the efficient study of consumer demand.

Analyzing questions of further developing the services area, A.P. Biryukova noted that satisfying the population's effective demand cannot possibly be done just by increasing commodity production. Ministries and departments must radically change their attitude to expanding transport, tourist and excursion, sanatoria and resort, and consumer services, improve the quality with which orders are filled, and raise the standard of services. The potential opened up by the Law on Individual Labor Activity must be exploited more fully in this respect. The republic's great potential for further expanding its network of public catering enterprises and improving the efficiency and quality of their work -- potential still unexploited -- was noted.

There was a meeting with the party and soviet aktiv on 29 December in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Addressing the meeting, A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist party Central Committee, summed up the results of their analysis of the work done by light industrial and trade and consumer services enterprises and discussed measures to radically improve the population's supply of consumer goods and various types of services, and ways of improving their quality.

A.P. Biryukova was accompanied on her visits to the republic's enterprises and organizations by L.F. Bobykin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; K.Z. Terekh, USSR trade minister; Comrades V.G. Baluyev and V.A. Lepeshkin; A.A. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Malofeyev, V.V. Grigoryev, and V.S. Leonov, first secretaries of the Minsk, Vitebsk, and Mogilev Belorussian Communist Party Obkoms; oblispolkom chairmen; and the leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments.

MOSCOW KOMSOMOL CHIEF MEETS WITH STUDENTS

LD080000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1415 GMT 6 Jan 87

[From the "Yunost" program]

[Text] At the end of last year at Moscow State University at the "Briefing" political club there was a meeting of students with Stanislav Smirnov, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Komsomol. At present when the Komsomol draft statute with proposed changes is under discussion there were especially many questions on precisely that topic:

[Begin recording] [Smirnov] I should like to reply to this question of how the statute has been received. Most of those who have read it are dissatisfied with the new draft statute. They are speaking perfectly openly [otkrovenno]. We were expecting something that would drive us there and then right into vigorous activity, something that would immediately set us on our feet. Well, obviously both the Komsomol Central Committee and we, the city committee of the Komsomol, in the preparatory period before the publication of the statute placed the stress wrongly to some extent. We did not prepare its path with propaganda activity, in particular I am talking about preparatory work.

A document has arisen for which we were not prepared. I was a member of the commission to prepare the draft, and I have to tell you that up to the present very many proposals have been presented to the Komsomol Central Committee and to the commission, but they have not yet been reflected. The proposals were gathered from a narrow circle. This malaise of ours is a very longstanding one, and for that reason the commission in many cases simply did not venture to go for sufficiently revolutionary approaches.

So, today the draft statute must been seen as a discussion document. There are many changes there primarily concerning the extension of the rights of the primary organization. We have made proposals to the Komsomol Central Committee, -- and it has supported us -- on changing the management structure of the city Komsomol organization.

There has been a reduction in the numbers of staff [apparat] of the city committee of the Komsomol. Part of these freed salaries we are gradually transferring to the rayon committees of the Komsomol. Most of the dismissed staff of the city Komsomol organization today are simply not ready for live work in the lecture hall at the level required today. We started by carrying out, back in spring, a certification of competence of staff in the Komsomol city committee and of dismissed staff of rayon committees. But we did not simply carry it out in a formal manner. The results of the certification are as follows: the staff of the Komsomol city committee is being reduced by 20 percent, and 10 percent of staff of the Komsomol city committee were not certified for competence. Among those not certified there were even rayon secretaries of Komsomol committees. Today there is a whole range of questions on personnel: How do you relate to recommendations of Komsomol staff by higher-ranking bodies, party organs and the administration? I relate negatively in those cases where a candidacy is imposed. In Moscow we had a number of such cases, and in particular cases in the Institute of Civil Aviation Engineering, where both the party committee and the administration and, the main thing, the Komsomol rayon committee, adopted a stance diametrically opposed to the stance of the Komsomol committee and the Komsomol organization.

So today the basis of personnel work in the Komsomol should first and foremost be openness [glasnost]. There should be no concealment. On the staff of the Komsomol city committee we decided to take the path both of open [otkrytogo] personnel availability, and of wide discussion of candidacies.

The last rayon conferences showed that in those rayons where we had a preliminary wide discussion of candidacies for the elected bodies we had no problems. In those rayons where there was not a wide discussion there were always questions at the election, at the discussion directly at the conference. At a whole series of Komsomol rayon committees things happened such as lists being pinned up before the conferences at the Komsomol rayon committees, at places for registering delegates; there were Komsomol rayon committees which took photographs of all the candidates in advance and gave a brief account through the efforts of young journalists. What did the account consist of? First and foremost his character traits, and after that the discussion went very well. We must all fight for this approach to personnel work.

[Sytenko] My name is Gennadiy Sytenko. I work as a librarian. I am here specially to talk about Komsomol problems, and especially about the draft Statute which has just appeared. The first thing I want to say is that what struck me was the colossal automatism which I see in the presentation of the problems, and what is happening is that those old problems which we could not solve we are repeating them in the old language, not developing a new language nor a new category, nor new approaches.

Everything remains as it was in the old way, but the problem is being posed as if (?on a new) level. Let's change, let's live differently, let's democratize the Komsomol, and so on and so forth -- but the problem is that an internal democratization of Komsomol needs personalities inside the Komsomol; it needs powerful natures, people who are bearers of very strong cultural and spiritual principles. [indistinct voices shouting] The Komsomol must pose the question of the spiritual self-awareness of the person. The organization itself must stimulate the spiritual forces and initiative of people. The statute says what must be done, but we all know that. The statute should say how it should be done.

[Unidentified speaker] Of the students at higher educational establishments 70 percent believe that the Komsomol is a formal organization, of schoolchildren 65 percent, of pupils at vocational technical schools 50 percent. Some 20 - 30 percent do not want to express an opinion on this question. This means that more than the two thirds necessary for adopting decisions have a negative attitude toward the activity of Komsomol as a whole. I am talking about Moscow. The polling took place at one of the best schools, at one of the best vocational technical schools and at three higher educational establishments -- arts, technical and scientific. Do you know of this, and if so, then how do you rate the work of Komsomol in general?

[Smirnov] I also have the right to ask a question. What do you mean, please, by best school?

[Speaker] The best school is one that is written about, talked about, considered best.

[Smirnov] The research was carried out at one school?

[Speaker] Yes, at one.

[Smirnov] At a specialized one?

[Speaker] Well, I don't think that's important. The higher the level of education, the more negative the evaluation of Komsomol's activity.

[Smirnov] (?that was the idea behind the question). We are very alarmed -- we must say it openly [otkrovenno] -- at the attitude toward Komsomol today. But what is happening is that everyone believes that all the wrongs are at the top, most of them. But very often, in speaking about wrongs and shortcomings in Komsomol, people look at themselves, at the Komsomol organization, at Komsomol members a lot less exactingly. The desire to act comes down to inactivity: There is criticizing of the higher body, the staff apparatus, but unfortunately there is no looking at oneself and asking: What have I done, and do I have the right to make this criticism?

There are very many questions about the need arising to reduce the ranks of Komsomol and to exclude people from it, to reexamine the practice of accepting people into Komsomol. You have seen, you have paid attention to what was written in the new statute to the effect that the decision on entry is taken by the primary organization. The Komsomol rayon committee rubber-stamps it. Nobody in Moscow, not a single Komsomol rayon committee today can say that it is forced to accept a Komsomol member. There were instances 2 years, 18 months ago. But unfortunately this has engendered another formal process. Such a rapid reaction to the struggle against formalism in this matter has led to a denial of tried and tested forms of work on entry to Komsomol.

At a time when a person should be known, he must show himself. And today in effect in some rayon organizations the numbers of entries to Komsomol have diminished by two, two and one-half times, but if we look at the quality aspect, unfortunately we shall say frankly [otkrovenno] that the quality of those whom we are accepting today has not increased. In speaking today and criticizing the higher organizations we must look at the real contribution of the primary organizations today. For this reason the Komsomol city committee considers one of the forms and directions of restructuring to be the practice of specific deeds of Komsomol organizations.

When we carry out a certification of competence, we ask: What, dear comrade dismissed Komsomol worker, have you yourself done personally in Komsomol? What have you introduced that is new, maybe done with your own hands?

I believe that, having adopted today a routine recommendation, we all need to work more actively; having adopted today yet another wish [as heard], we shall not change the situation. In Komsomol today we need an interest in moving to practical action.

[Unidentified speaker] How do you rate the figures?

[Smirnov] I have said that it alarms us, but as for the figures, I am convinced that they are unreliable.

[laughter and muttering among the audience] I quoted somewhat different figures when I met Moscow State University students -- was it at Moscow State University? No, it was in Proletarskiy Rayon -- other figures, but also alarming figures, figures which speak today of a decline, not of the historic prestige of Komsomol, no, of the prestige of results of work of Komsomol. [end recording]

Unfortunately, because of lack of time we are unable to give you the opportunity to hear some other excerpts from the meeting of Moscow students with Stanislav Smirnov, first secretary of the Komsomol city committee. Those who were interested by this meeting are invited to listen to the radio tomorrow at 1715. We remind you again that today from 1800-1900 Moscow Time you may call in to put your proposals for the Komsomol draft statute. The telephone number is 215.97.74.

ACADEMIC WRITES ON ISLAMIC NATIONALISM 'MYTH'

PM041951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 18 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Academician E. Yusupov of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences: "The People's Traditions and the Prejudices of Islam"]

[Text] Tashkent -- Distortions of the CPSU's nationalities policy occupy a certain position in imperialism's ideological subversion against our country, for the purpose of attempting to arouse contradictions between our country's nations and peoples.

Particular attention in this is increasingly given to propaganda on the idea of Islamic nationalism, of alleged Muslim exclusivity, and the concept of the unity of goals, tasks, and aspirations of all Muslims as a whole. Muslim nationalism is backed by myths about some kind of Islamic revolution and the advantages of this religion.

Engaging in wishful thinking, our adversaries write much about some kind of "Islamic nationalism" in the Soviet Union and about the religious and national roots of demographic processes in the USSR. Richard Owen claimed in an article, entitled "Why the Islamic Revival Worries Moscow" and published in Britain's THE TIMES, that either Islamic revival or nationalism could be the geuine driving force of development in the USSR's southern republics. Almost 90 percent of VOA programs in the Uzbek language are devoted to the propaganda of Islam. The people's love for historical and cultural monuments and their commitment to progressive national customs and traditions in daily life are presented by the ideologists of imperialism as a form of manifestation of devotion to Islam.

An international Muslim conference was held this year in the United States, which formulated the task of detaching Central Asia from the Soviet Union and establishing an independent Islamic state. No more and no less! This graphically demonstrates yet again the true goals of the "defenders of Islam and of Soviet Muslims' interests."

The people's national distinctiveness in the spheres of language, daily life, traditions, habits, customs, rituals, mentality, and feelings is shaped on the basis of the labor, social, and political activity of succeeding generations. This is why national consciousness must never be identified with religious consciousness. Under the conditions of our reality, the national consciousness of the peoples is part of the international consciousness which actively helps to strengthen Soviet people's cohesion and bring them closer together as a single community.

The distortion of the essence of national customs and traditions occupies a particular place in the propaganda of the ideas of Islamic nationalism.

Some people abroad, and even inside our own country, are unwilling to perceive and do not understand the differences between national and religious customs, traditions, and rituals. Identifying the national with the religious, they classify all the reactionary religious traditions, rituals, and customs as allegedly a part of national spiritual values.

Religious traditions, customs, and rituals have always had a strictly class essence and have encouraged sociopolitical passiveness, ignorance, and illiteracy among broad strata of the working masses. Many of these traditions are now gradually disappearing. It is to be regretted that, under the influence of bourgeois ideology and preaching by the clergy, individual retrograde people are inclined to perceive these religious traditions as genuine national traditions. There are instances of old reactionary customs being modernized and interpreted in the light of the achievements of modern science. In particular, the practice of praying five times a day has been identified with physical exercise, and the observance of the Ramadan fast with a period of relief for the purpose of weight loss and cleansing of the organism. Bride-money -- one of the most reactionary customs in Islam -- is still widespread in some parts of Central Asia.

It is true that many of the people's traditions, rituals, and customs in the past had a certain religious appearance. And the clergy, well aware of the strong influence of the people's traditions and rituals on the working masses, always strove to exploit these traditions and rituals to attain its class objectives. We know of quite a few instances when numerous genuine traditions of the people were used by the clergy as a stepping stone for the propaganda of religious ideology among the masses. The role of religion in the development of the culture of the peoples is also being idealized. Totally unsubstantiated terms, like "Muslim culture," "Islamic civilization," and so on, have appeared in foreign literature.

Quite a few claims that the cultural development of peoples in the Middle East is directly linked with the development of Islam can be encountered in works written by Sovietologists from both the West and the East in the last few years. Numerous architectural monuments in Central Asia are perceived by the modern clergy as inseparable elements of the Muslim religion. It is true that quite a few monuments from the Middle Ages used to be religious education establishments, tombs, and so on. But for us, today, the architectural structures of the Middle Ages are vivid pages of the original culture of the peoples in Central Asia. Although, of course, by no means all such structures retain their cultural importance. And here in Uzbekistan, various mausoleums, tombs, and so on, which are of no historical value at all, are being restored under the guise of restoration of architectural monuments. For example, a tomb was restored in Samarkandskiy Rayon with the direct involvement of party and soviet organs to house the gravestone of the daughter of one of Timur's commanders. Several hectares of irrigated land were allocated for setting up this "holy shrine," and hundreds of thousands of rubles were spent on restoration work. The external beauty of the tomb, built at the people's expense, gave people an impression of Islam's "growing" prestige under today's conditions. More than R500,000 were spent on the restoration of one mosque in Dzhizak Oblast.

For many years on end A. Karimov, former first secretary of the Bukhara Party Obkom, sponsored the setting up and building of various mosques and holy tombs. State funds were used to pave the roads leading to these religious monuments, and the restoration and constructon work consumed not only large sums of money but also quite a few scarce construction materials. All this was being done while the oblast experienced an acute shortage of schools, kindergartens, nurseries, hospitals, club premises, and sports facilities. That was also the time when dozens of unique architectural monuments in Bukhara awaited the appropriation of the funds necessary for their restoration.

Interethnic marriages are an important condition for strengthening the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples for developing and bringing together national cultures, traditions, and customs. This is why, under today's conditions, interethnic marriages are perceived as an inseparable part of the social and ethnic processes occurring in our country. We do, however, come across instances when the Muslim clergy takes a stand against the marriage of people belonging to different nations. This is directly linked with the objectives and tasks of the propaganda of the idea of Muslim exclusivity. But this objective and progressive process continues, despite all the obstacles created by the clergy. In Uzbekistan, interethnic marriages represent more than 10 percent of the total. The number of interethnic marriages has increased in the last few years. This represents major progress, a factor of bringing the peoples, their cultures, and their other moral values closer together.

The intensifying propaganda of Islamic nationalism and Muslim exclusivity presents us with task of constantly expanding and improving the atheistic and internationalist education of the masses. In this work it is necessary to give much attention to the discovery of the gnoseological, social, and class roots of religions, and to prove more convincingly the reactionary role of religion in the history of social development, the incompatibility of scientific and religious world philosophies, and so on. Much is being done now in Uzbekistan along this avenue. The basic tasks in the sphere of further stepping up atheistic propaganda were clearly outlined in the materials of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 3d (October 1986) Plenum.

But in this work we cannot allow any unjustified haste and sweeping actions which hurt and offend the religious feelings of the faithful.

Unfortunately, some totally unjustified leftist trends and excesses, which have produced no benefit at all, have appeared recently in some places in this important and reponsible section of ideological work. The word "God" and other religious terms are frequently deleted from artistic and sociopolitical literature, as it was done, for example, in the translation of Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth," which was published by the journal SHARQ YULDUZI in 1985. That same journal published in 1986 an excerpt from the novel "White, White Swans" [Belyye, Belyye Lebedi] by the remarkable Uzbek writer A. Yakubov, in which the author, in order to avoid using the word "God," replaces it by terms used in polytheistic religions, like "I thank the blue sky," "the son that the sky gave me," and so on. As if people would become nonbelievers more quickly if they were to encounter the word "God" less frequently in the books they read. What will be the outcome if we were to take this path? How will we process the works of classical social and scientific thinkers in the West and the East and the works by many of our own country's writers and poets in the light of "modern demands?" Observing this process, I recall K. Marx's criticism of the stance of subjective idealists. He wrote: "Once upon a time, it crossed one dashing man's mind that people sink in water only because they are obsessed by the thought of weight. If only they could stamp this idea out of their mind,... they would be free of any risk of drowning."

Makhmud Tarabi, an ordinary artisan, was one of the leaders of the struggle waged by the people's masses against Mongol invasion. He and his four brothers were killed in a savage battle, and their bodies were torn to shreds by the hooves of the Mongol cavalry. The people honored the grave of Tarabi and his brothers for many centuries on end. The clergy exploited this grave as a "holy shrine" and turned it into a source of income for itself. Instead of explaining to the people the truth about Tarabi and his feats, a few years ago the local authorities suddenly raxed to the ground the dome erected above the graves of Tarabi and his brothers.

Last June the newspaper TASHKENTSKAYA PRAVDA published an article describing how natural monuments are at times destroyed under the guise of struggle against religious remnants. The "Parpi Ata" rock, near the town of Almalyk, had been proclaimed a holy shrine by the Muslim clergy. A few years ago this rock was blown up. but the faithful made a pyramid from the rock fragments and continued to pray there. This deed did not in any way reduce the number of faithful visiting the shrine. Recently a whole grove of plane trees, many of them at least 300 years old, was uprooted there in the passion of "struggle" against religious remnants. All this was done in a new town, which has yet to resolve its ecological problems. An ancient five-trunk juniper tree was cut down in the Chimgan leisure zone only because the faithful used to tie strips of rags to its branches.

We must always bear in mind the following words by A.V. Lunacharskiy in the process of implementing scientific-atheistic propaganda. "Religion," he wrote, "is like a nail: If you strike it on the head it will penetrate deeper and deeper, and it may be driven so far into the wall that the pincers can no longer grip it to pull it out."

Particular importance in the struggle against Islamic nationalism attaches to the class approach toward understanding the essence of genuinely national traditions and rituals, established in the past and still retaining major social and educational importance.

But the class approach also demands profound awareness of the national features and nationally specific interests of working people from all nationalities. The nationally specific aspects of spiritual life were not invented by anyone; they exist in reality.

It was no accident that V.I. Lenin required every Communist to research, study, seek out, divine, and perceive the nationally particular and nationally specific elements in concrete approaches toward every single international task....

The peoples in Central Asia and Kazakhstan have a good custom of welcoming visitors by placing a hand across the heart. This custom is at times interpreted as a form of displaying religious obedience, servility, sycophancy, and so on. If one were to think seriously, there is nothing reprehensible here. Everyone -- old and young -- is welcomed with hand across the heart, regardless of rank of social standing. The hand across the heart is a sign of sincerity at the encounter, a token of human relations.

The people's upbringing, daily life, and behavior contain many sound traditions. Housing in Khorezm and other Uzbek SSR oblasts, and even some public buildings, are built by making extensive use of local labor. It is not easy for one person to build a home. The neighbors get together, old and young alike, and build the home in their time off work. Only good words can be said about the collectivism of neighbors. Everyone is at hand when weddings take place or a neighbor is struck by grief. No one is made or forced to do this; everything takes place according to unwritten laws. All people, regardless of sex or age, will come to give a neighbor a hand.

There can be no question that such good traditions must be developed and utilized in solving the tasks of the present. If we ignore them or do not utilize them, they will be utilized by the clergy for the propaganda of religious ideas. We must resolutely deprive the clergy of this safety anchor.

Struggle against religious and other reactionary remnants of the past, and effective utilization of the people's progressive traditions in the implementation of ideological education work, constitute an important condition for enhancing the role played by the human factor in the acceleration of our society's socioeconomic and spiritual development.

VILLAGES ISOLATED BY HEAVY SNOWFALLS IN GEORGIA

LD102031 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Tbilisi January 10 TASS -- In the past few days heavy snowing has continued in a number of mountainous regions of Georgia, a Soviet transcaucasian republic. The thickness of snow in some areas reached three to five metres. According to specialists such phenomena have not been observed here for the past 50 years.

As a result of snowdrifts road traffic stopped in a number of regions and some 50 villages and settlements were cut off from the centre. Measures are being taken to clear roads and ensure normal conditions for the work and rest of people.

On January 9, numerous snowslides, causing accidents, were registered.

A government commission, operational staffs and groups on sites were set up. Equipment and manpower resources were mobilised. Military units are also used. The stricken regions received aid with food, medicines and heat.

COLD SNAP CAUSES VARIETY OF SEVERE PROBLEMS

Power, Fuel Shortages

LD120827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The unusually long and severe cold spell is presenting the country's power service with acute problems. Our correspondent Sergey Amelchenko talks about how the industry is working today:

[Amelchenko] In the past 5 days fuel consumption has increased by 25 percent. To compensate for that increase, the USSR State Planning Committee has asked the State Commitee for the Supply of Petroleum Products to deliver to the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification 30,000 metric tons more fuel oil than usual in January. How is that target being fulfilled? I will ask (Aleksandr Konstantinovich Shusheyin), head of the Fuel and Transport Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification that question:

[Begin recording] [(Shusheyin)] Unfortunately, that target has been fufilled by only half.

[Amelchenko] Who is to blame?

[(Shusheyin)] First, not all the oil refineries fulfilled the plan for fuel oil production. Second, the delivery of tank trunks -- increased delivery of tank trunks -- for transporting this fuel oil has not been secured everywhere. Such places as the Bashkirian oil refineries, the Saratov and Perm oil refineries, have Bashkirian oil refineries, the Saratove and Perm oil refineries, have not always provided sufficient tanktrunks. For example, today the Saransk TETs is operating entirely without wheels; the Orel TETs is operating without wheels, as are the Leningrad TETs, the Armenian electric power stations, and the Tiblisi GRES. As a result, today they are bare. The ministry of Gas Industry is fulfilling and overfulfilling its plan, so the gas workers are giving us support.

[Amelchenko] Aleksandor Konstantinovich, what is the situation with coal-fired heat and power plants?

[(Shusheyin)] On 1 January we had good supplies of coal. But there are also two places which are literally in a critical way today because of the unsatisfactory work of open-pit coal mines. First, the supply of the Gusinoozersk GRES in Buryat ASSR; the supplies are running out, and the Chita TETs needs to be supplied; the city is without heat.

[Amelchenko] Aleksandr Konstantinovich, is there any improvement in sight?

[(Shusheyin)] People are working very hard at all the power stations, at all the power grids, they are working around the clock. Headquarters for organizing the unloading of freight cars have been set up. They have been set up to organize the supply of fuel, the generation of heat, and electric power. All measures are being taken to prevent stoppages, but of course reciprocal measures are needed on the part of consumers, and economies must be made. There is no way out of it now.

Vremya Report

LD121012 [Editoral Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 11 January in its "Vremya" newscast broadcasts an 8-minute report entitled "Problems of the Difficult Winter," presented by commentator Aleksandr Krutov.

Introducing the report, Krutov says that for many 10-11 January have not been days of rest but of hard work. Many thousands of railway men with their families went out to clear the snow off the tracks. They were assisted by soldiers, workers and the local population. In a telephone call Krutov made to the USSR Ministry of Railways an hour before the program, he was told that "the situation on our country's railways has improved somewhat, but remains tense." The winter frosts have pointed out the chronic problem again: cooperation between related enterprises. Failures occur precisely in the areas shared by two or more enterprises or industries -- at river and sea ports, approach routes to enterprises and staging posts.

Video then switches to a report presented by B. Maksimenko from the Far Eastern port of Vostochnyy, where more than a thousand railroad cars have been stranded. Maksimenko says that "even these powerful machines are not capable of coping with the inflow of fuel," and "black mountains" keep growing in the port. The USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade is being held responsible for the grave situation, because in the past 10 days it has been deliberating over the issue of diverting some coal cars to other ports of the Maritime Kray, and has not resolved it yet.

Back in the studio, Krutov criticizes the placidity of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and examines the problems experienced by the Tuapse Maritime Port. Many cars have accmulated there, too, he says. Supply enterprises have been dispatching tons of low-quality products to the port, and their clients naturally do not want to claim it. A. Melknoyan presents a video report from the port, showing stranded cars and tanks with fuel. He says that the number of tanks has been slightly reduced, mostly through heroic efforts of the municipal administration. Low-quality gasoline, however, is still being shipped in from enterprises in Drogobych, Kharkov and Groznyy. A.F. Martynov, chairman of the Tuapse Gorispolkom, is then interviewed, deploring the losses to the state. Tankers are waiting at the roadsides to be loaded, whereas some gasoline is being sent back to oil refineries for secondary treatment.

In the studio, Krutov adds that to deal with the situation in Tuapse port, a USSR deputy minister of railways has been sent there, and Lychev, chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Oil Products, is to arrive 12 January. A difficult situation also exists in Donetsk Oblast. There, as well, a struggle must be waged both against elements and shoddy work. A video report by G. Kondaurov shows freight cars moving through a snow-covered plain. He says that the problem of cooperation between related enterprises is also acute, and names some individual enterprises that are failing to meet the deadlines for deliveries. Poor organization and automation of work have led to a 1-day delay in loading schedules in the Donbass. As the camera shows a group of workers shoveling snow off the tracks, Kondavrov says that in the first 10 days of January, industrial enterprises of the Donbrass have logged 1.5 million tonnes of products due to be loaded and sent. As a result of the measures taken by local party committees, the situation has started to improve. Today, Donbrass mines caught up with plan targets for extraction and transportation of coal.

Krutov sums up the situation by saying that frosts occur every winter and there has been more than enough time to learn how to deal with them. The editorial office has been inundated with viewers' letters complaining of failures in electricity and water supplies to their residential houses, as well as stoppages of heating systems. V.Lyaskalo reports from Prazhskaya Street in Kiev, where heating has been off in a number of houses because of a crack in the trunk pipeline supplying hot water. Checks have shown that proper pre-winter repair and maintenance work was not conducted in an entire residential area. As a result, pipes have been bursting and more than 2,000 apartments have been left without heat, in a temparature of 30 degrees centigrade below zero.

In conclusion, Krutov calls for more attentive attitudes on the part of the communal services.

Cold Affecting Economic Life

LD111119 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Severe frosts have been keeping for a week already almost all over the Soviet Union. In Yakutiya in the far north it's about minus 60 degrees Celsius. The major of the city of Yakutsk reports that an icy fog covers the city and visibility is about 10 meters, but the public transport and stores are working smoothly there.

The situation is quite serious in the seaport of Leningrad where due to thick ice 19 ships cannot get through. A spokesman for the Moscow City Soviet, or council, said that the situation in the city is tense. Many buildings were not designed for such extreme cold but everything is being done to ensure a steady centralized heat supply for the public. Twice as much fuel is needed for that than in past Januaries. The severe freezing weather has adversely affected the economic life in the Soviet Union. For one, it has disrupted railroad traffic.

Siberian Rail Problems

LD120415 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A bad situation has developed since the beginning of the year with regard to reception and dispatching of freight on the East Siberian railways:

[N. Vidonov] Dozens of railway cars have been waiting to be loaded at the situation of Sukhovskaya, near Irkutsk, for 4 days now. But it is difficult to say when their turn will come. Enterprises of the Angarsknefteorgsintez association are obviously resting on their laurels, slowing down in the first few days of the new year having prefulfilled last year's plan. Rail cars keep coming to the station, but few train loads of petroleum products are leaving. Contractual supplies are being disrupted and the smooth running of railway transport is being disrputed even more. Such a picture can be seen right now at large and small stations of the East Siberian railways.

Daily 800-900 freight cars below plan are unloaded. The situation with regard to loading is even worse. At the moment, more than 10,000 empty rail cars, of which there is such a shortage in the country, have collected on the tracks. The Bratsk and Ust-ilim timber industry complexes, the coal extracting enterprises of Cherembass and Tulun, are carrying out the dispatching of freight particularly badly. Many train loads of freight destined for the Osetrovo River port have collected at the Lena station. Of course, the beginning of the year in the Angara region has turned out to be frosty. But this is not the first severe winter for Siberians. This time they should have been prepared for the unfriendly side of nature. The railwaymen themselves should have displayed better organization, put their own reserves into use, and helped with mechanisms and additional loading and unloading areas.

Freight Problems Examined

LD092152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The latest executive investigation into the state of affairs on the country's railways took place today at the USSR Ministry of Railways. It was attended by our correspondent, Vladimir Mikhaylenko:

[Mikhaylenko] Thje protracted cold spell, blizzards, and snowfalls have, naturally, complicated the work both of the railway transportation system and of its customers. But the movement of freight trains and passenger trains has not stopped. The rhythm, of course, is wrong. There have been serious failures and serious losses, too. The railmen will, I think, be able to make up the losses, as they have proven on more than one occasion, but only if all their partners adhere strictly to the rules.

The golden rule in rail transportation formulated by our grandfathers is as follows: There must always be more unloading than loading. At today's executive control meeting, where the state of affairs as regards the use of freight cars was analyzed, the Minister of Railways stated that, during the past 2 days alone, over 50,000 cars had been standing idle at railway stations and on industrial enterprises' spur tracks, awaiting above-norm unloading. Despite the sharp frosts, Comrade Konarev [minister of railways] said, our resources are melting away. If we keep loading but not unloading, there will come a time, he stressed, when there will be nothing to load anything into. Summing up the findings of the investigation, Lev Alekseyevich Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke of the tasks for the next couple of days:

[Begin Voronin recording] I have the following requests to make of you, comrades. The first is a request to railmen, a request to oblispolkoms, a request to all the managers of enterprises who are involved and who are taking part in our select conference. The first, comrades, is: Adopt the most serious approach to Saturday and Sunday working.

The weather is the same for everyone. Work must go full cycle; and help for the railways must be provided. Again, a request for rayispolkoms and oblispolkoms: not whoever wants to, but as many people as are needed. I would ask the comrades to note this.

The situation as regards the unloading of cars is the main thing giving rise to great alarm and concern. I confirm again what the minister said. There is great alarm, and the most important thing is that most of the railways -- those we have heard from and those that we haven't -- are totally unable to get back to normal before the (?end) of January.

We have substantial claims to make against a number of enterprises and ministries over the failure to unload freight. They are, primarily, enterprises under the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Timber, Pulp, and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Agro-Industrial Committee, and the Minintry of the Construction Materials Industry. At the same time, we point today to the totally unsatisfactory working of the Volga, Donetsk, West Siberian, South Urals, and a number of other railways. The main thing, comrades, is that there is no coordinated, harmonious, and concerted working. Again there are excuses: It's one thing or another. By the way, bear in mind that we cannot accept excuses involving the weather. We can sympathize with you. We can understand that it exists. But we cannot (?forgive that) in any circumstances. The national economy must function, and our people must live in warmth.

It is necessary to make up 10 million tonnes of freight transportation -- those that have lagged behind. No disruptions must be permitted, especially where fuel is involved. I wish you every success. All the best. [end recording]

Work Days Discussed

LD100000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Krutov]

[Text] The situaiton on Krasnoyarsk Kray railroads, as in other areas of the country, is difficult. Although rail workers in Krasnoyarsk are trying, the number of cars which have not been unloaded is still large here. Timely unloading - this is now the most important thing for railroad workers. If one doesn't unload, what is one to load into?

On the whole, throughout the country, over the past 48 hours about 50,000 cars more than normal were awaiting unloading. During these January days, the situation is particularly bad at enterprises of the State Agricultural committee, of the Ministry of Construction Materials, of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, of the Ministry of Timber, Pulp, and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. At the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine alone, about 2,000 cars are awaiting to be unloaded. Cars which have not been unloaded are standing in Bashkir ASSR, in Sverdlovsk, Irkutsk, and Tyumen Oblasts, and in the Ukraine, especially in Donetsk Oblast. Cars have accumulated at maritime ports, at Vostochnyy and Tuapse. About 600 cars are awaiting unloading at the Osetrovo River port. Well, of course, it is difficult to unload them -- the freight is in the grips of the frost -- but after all, there is no other way.

At the same time, there are enterprises which are keeping cars empty; it is simply that they have nothing to load. They have not fulfilled their plans. You see how everything is interconnected.

The coming Saturday and Sunday have been declared working days in all transport departments of enterprises. Particular attention should be paid to the dispatch of coal and petroleum products, and of ferrous metals and timber. The railroad workers need the active assistance of the party bodies and local soviets. At the present moment, there is no time, and indeed the right does not exist to stand on the sidelines. After all, the accurate operation of the railroad means warmth and light in our homes, schools, kindergartens, and hospitals. It means the normal life of our cities and settlements.

HARSH FROSTS, HEAVY SNOW THREATEN FRUIT CROPS

PM091620 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report: "Weather and Crops. Heavy Frosts and Warmth. In Plantations the Buds on Fruit Trees and Bushes Can Be Damaged"]

[Text] The cold weather persists in the greater part of the European territory of the USSR. The heaviest frosts range from between 26 and 35 degrees below zero, and even lower in places in the northwest, north, Volga-Vyatka, the Ural regions, and also in the north of the Central and Volga Regions. In other places the minimum air temperature dropped to between 17 and 25 degrees below zero, and in the Crimea and North Caucasus to between 3 and 10 degrees below zero.

In the northwest, north, Volga-Vyatka, and Ural region, and in the north of the Central and Volga Regions, fruit and leaf buds of the first year's growth on fruit crops and berry bushes may be damaged. In the Belorussia, Rovno, Kiev, Zhitomir, Vinnitsa, and Ternopol Oblasts where the minimum snow surface temperature dropped to between 27 and 32 degrees below zero, the conditions for the overwintering of fruit crops also deteriorated slightly. In the greater part of the Ukraine, in Moldavia, in the North Caucasus, and in the Lower Volga Region there were no frosts endangering fruit crops, but here abundant snowfalls might cause mechanical damage to the trees.

The heaviest snowfalls were noted in the east half of the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus, and in the Lower Volga Region. Here precipitation occurred sporadically in the form of rain and sleet. On 3 January almost the entire European territory was covered in snow. There was no snow only in the Crimea, in the south of the Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus. The depth of the snow cover in the majority of places was between 21 and 40 cm, and in Lithuania, Belorussia, the western oblasts of the Ukraine, Moldavia, and also in the majority of oblasts in the Central Region, between 10 and 20 cm. And only in the far south of the Ukraine and in the north of the Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays did it not exceed 10 cm. The winter grain crops are dormant.

It was very cold in the agricultural regions of West Siberia and in the northern oblasts of Kazakstan at the end of December and the beginning of January. Everywhere the average air temperature was between 5 and 11 degrees lower than the perennial average. Frosts went down to between 34 and 44 degrees below zero, but the winter grain crops here were covered with snow between 15 and 25 cm deep. Therefore, despite heavy frosts the minimum soil temperature at plants' tillering node depth stayed within the range of minus 5 and minus 9 degrees, which did not endanger winter groups.

In the Central Asian republics it got warmer. The average air temperature of between 3 and 7 degrees exceeds the perennial average temperature. The maximum air temperature rose to between 8 and 13 degrees, and in the south of the territory to between 15 and 22 degrees. In the south of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan the fruit crops emerged from winter dormancy, and in places their spring biological processes were resumed.

COSMOS 1811 LAUNCHED 9 JAN; OPERATING NORMALLY

LD100903 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0808 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1811, was launched in the Soviet Union on 9 January 1987.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 89.7 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 367 km;

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 181 km;

Orbital inclination -- 55 degrees;

Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite carries a radio system for the precise measurement of orbital elements, and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data bout the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

The coorinating and computing center is processing the incoming information.

ROCKETS TO LAUNCH SATELLITES FOR WESTERN FIRMS

LD071816 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The Soviet foreign trade agency, the All-Union Litsenzintorg Association, has said it has already received a dozen requests from Western companies which are going to use Soviet carrier rockets to put satellites or equipment in orbit. The launches will be carried out on commerical terms under a program for peaceful [word indistinct] research. Some of the requests received are from companies in France, the FRG, and Japan.